THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871. | VOLUME III---NUMBER 273

Evening Edition.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871.

Savannah.

In another column will be found a letter taken from the Plantation, descriptive of the beautiful city of Savannah. It is authoritatively said to be from the brilliant pen of Mrs. Dr. Willis Westmoreland, whose fine contributions have recently graced our periodicals in the recent past.

We are informed that Colonel Screven, the Mayor of Savannah, a competent critic, proposes it the "most truthfully beautiful description that has ever been written of the "Forest City." This is a deserved compliment The letter will well repay perusal.

☞ See Fourth Page, for interesting Reading

GEORGIA.

The Augusta Chronicle says Banks county wheat is rusted. Planters talk of plowing it up and planting corn. Fruit plenty.

The East Georgia people are pushing the narrow gauge Railroad between Dahlonega and Gainesville. They are holding meetings.

Dr. M. H. Van Dyke has been elected President, pro tem., Wier Boyd, Secretary; and A. Welchel, Treasurer. Books have been opened and a survey contracted for. Mining news is cheering.

The Jefferson News and Farmer is another new paper started in Louisville, Georgia, by Harrison & Roberts. Good luck to it. Farmers in Jefferson are losing their labor. Farmers behind with cotton on account of rain. Corn up and looking well. More planted than last season.

The Lumpkin Telegraph says the survey of the Americus and Florence Railroad is progressing.

Thomaston has had Gypsies, says the Herald. Mr. Willis Morris killed a negro in self-defense. T. F. Grubbs' house burned. W. Beall made a lawyer. Mrs. Jas. M. Simmons and Miss Kate Brown hurt by being thrown from a buggy.

The Columbus Enquirer reports the survey of the North and South Railroad begun. Columbus has potatoes growing above ground.

The Appeal says corn is tasseling in Cobbett. E. M. Black killed by being thrown from buggy. Mrs. J. Ozier dead. Roswell Cobb acquitted of trying to murder Wm. Duke.

Talbot county has wild deer, says the Standard. Young cotton on gray land looks badly. Wheat hurt. Oats fine. Cotton chopping begun.

The Fairburn Gazette is changed to Palmetto.

Savannah has the scarlet fever and whooping-cough. Captain William Hunt has been made Inspector of Custom House.

The Early County News says cotton is coming. One planter talked of plowing it up.

Just Declining.—Conversing with one of old members of the bar yesterday, he said that but few persons could make a living at now.—*Columbus Sun.*

Savannah rice-birds are haunting Columbus. One gentleman killed thirty-two at one shot.

The Governor offers rewards of $1,000 for John Caprard, of Fulton, charged with felony and $1,000 for Judge Smith, of Whitfield, with proof to convict of murder, of Lewis Lawrence, in 1865.

The Madison Farm Journal will be issued hereafter as a monthly.

An up-country editor, in speaking of an ancient gourd, thus displays "the choice Georgia Dialect:" "His great-great-great-grandchildren, ninety years after their great-great-great-grand father was a baby, rubbed their itching gums with the same gourd rattle, and wallups Georgia kittens over the head with the same old gourd, and yet said gourd is as sound and slick as a Mexican dollar."—*Savannah News.*

Card from Col. W. P. Price.

DAHLONEGA, GA., May 6, 1871.

Editor Constitution: Your Washington correspondent (this time over his own signature), in his letter of the 28th ult., is still at the old tricks of misrepresentation. The fact that the name of Charles A. Pillsbury is attached to the article, does not entitle his statements to any more credence than his articles have heretofore given them. I will direct a few of his misrepresentations and, perhaps, leave him forever.

He would reiterate his lie about my voting against the apportionment bill. Although the table shows that I did not so vote, he says that he was "assured that his statement was correct, and urged to reiterate it." Now, I would like to know who was behind Pillsbury's back urging him to lie about me! If it was the just correspondent that he would have the public believe he was, he would not use this statement.

He willfully or ignorantly lies when he says that I voted for the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment in the Georgia Legislature. Here he reiterates a falsehood that he nailed down during the campaign last fall.

He lies again when he says that Foster Pilgrim was one of those who indorsed for the removal of my political disabilities.

The amount I received as salary as a Congressman has nothing to do with this controversy, except that no part of it was ever paid to Washington newspaper correspondent. Your correspondent says that I was pointed out to him as a man who was not together to be trusted, politically." I will reply to this by stating that early after reached Washington this man Pillsbury was pointed out to me by another newspaper correspondent, whose facilities for knowing were considerable, that he could scarcely be relied on any subject. I should certainly say myself no concern about him if his statements were not published in an influential journal, and believe by many who could have knowledge of the man or his motives.

He would like to know where I got my ideas of journalism. I received them after a much longer experience with journalism than ten or twelve years' connection with the press has given him. I know of no rule of journalism that authorizes either an editor or correspondent to misrepresent the facts in any case.

Scarcely a day passed whilst I was in Washington that some member of Congress did not rise to a personal explanation to vindicate himself from the slanders of some newspaper correspondent. I have known many of these "irresponsible newspaper correspondents," often misrepresenting a member, to ask that member to stand surety for a few money to pay his board bill. The request was granted, and the member assured that before I left Washington, that he would settle it to pay. There are honorable exceptions among the newspaper writers at the capital, but in my opinion there are but few.

Many of them live almost exclusively upon what they beg or borrow from Congressmen. I have been assured that a fee of five dollars would be sufficient to get for any of Congressmen a handsome newspaper puff. The withhold such fees from these newspaper scribblers, is to bring down their censure.

I am for bold and independent journalism I have great respect—which respect is enhanced by the fact that I have been connected for twenty years of my life with the newspaper business. This acquaintance enables me to detect the good and true in journalism and to spurn the mean and contemptible commonants who would thrive by abusing the profession.

I write the foregoing simply to prevent your readers from being misled. Many of your readers know that some of the statements are untrue. So long as they are allowed to be reiterated by your correspondent I hope to be allowed to correct them.

I shall hardly gratify Charles A. Pillsbury's desire to get a little notoriety by holding him personally responsible at "No. 1,114 G. street, Washington, D. C." Two of his class, a few months ago, in Washington, lied upon each other until a challenge passed from one to the other, and nothing prevented a bloodless duel, perhaps, but the fact that no body could be found who would stand as second for either party. Holding Pillsbury to a personal responsibility is altogether out of the question.

W. P. PRICE.

SAVANNAH.

AN ATLANTA LADY WRITES A SUPERB DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST CITY OF GEORGIA —ITS MONUMENTS, BEAUTIES, PEOPLES, ORGANIZATIONS, CEMETERIES, ETC.

"A KINGDOM BY THE SEA."

From the Plantation.]

"Once it smiled a silent dell;" but that was long before the philantropic Oglethorpe rescued the unfortunate victims of the law, or crossed the "deep blue ocean," to dwell in this "ghoul-haunted woodland of Weir." But now it is teeming with life and business. Men and women, young and old, throng the streets, and such a beautiful blending of the practical and sentimental may not be found elsewhere upon the globe. There are no grand "Boulevards" for the enjoyment of the rich alone; but every street and every park is an unwritten poem, which brings silent pleasure to the hearts of the plebian, as well as the patrician. This is right, and if other cities had more squares in which their children could romp and breathe the fresh air of heavenly, instead of being cramped up in dark and narrow alleys, how much better it would be for their citizens, both physically and morally?

As Homer is universally conceded to be the grandest poet of the world, may not the "Forest City" owe much of its beauty to the same cause? Namely, one copied nature and the other retains her. For such a harmonious intermingling of nature and art, as one finds here, is rarely, if ever seen. Art does not give nature cause to blush, and nature only heightens the beauty of man's work, for the "Pulaski Monument" and the Fountain in "Forsyth Place," are both gems in their line, of which any city or people might be justly proud. Savannah is to us dream-land as well as historic ground, and at this particular season, when nature caresses her so lovingly, when birds twitter so merrily, and the sunbeams fall so brightly, it does not require a very vivid imagination to believe it an "earthly paradise." If the beauties of the locality failed to impress this idea upon you, you would only have to know its citizens to be convinced. Not that they are angels, or particularly ethereal, but the women are so gentle and refined, and the men are so gallant and courteous. "Old respectability" is written upon almost everything, and to us, the moss-covered, mouldy churches and dwellings are infinitely preferable to the modern style of architecture, with its gilt and glitter. Noticeable among the old "Tabby Houses" are the dwellings of the O——'s and H——'s, which at once strike the beholder as belonging to the *ancien régime.*

"The Independent Presbyterian Church" rears its steeple of marvelous beauty heavenward, and defies competition in point of architectural purity and chasteness.

A matter of surprise and remark among visitors, is that no monument rears its shaft to rescue from oblivion the name and deeds of him to whom Savannah owes its birth. Why is it? In the midst of American vandalism, it is a rare treat to find so universal an appreciation of land-marks as is acknowledged here. And in connection with this, we will state that we heard with regret that it was in contemplation to level the old cemetery on South Broad street, and erect thereon a Cathedral and Bishop's palace. By the memory of those who repose there, by the sacredness of the spot, and by the efforts of those ladies who have labored so assiduously to prevent the sale of the ground, we hope it will be spared.

Where there are so many things worthy of imitation and commendation, we hope it will not seem invidious to speak of the Mayor and Council, and police organization. The former in bodies, as its members, the first men of the city, men who are identified with every interest, local and foreign, hence, a degree of zeal, of pride, of harmony, is perceptible in all their undertakings, which is wofully deficient in other cities, not a thousand miles distant. The police consists of two hundred men, under the command of that superb officer, General R. H. Anderson, assisted by the gallant Captain Jett Howard. Their uniform is the Confederate gray, and as they faithfully walk their beats, through storm and sunshine, day and night, a twinge of pain darts through your heart as it recalls the "days that are no more." They are enlisted, drilled and treated just as soldiers of the army, and the *esprit de corps* with which they bear themselves, commands the admiration of all beholders. Their dress parade, on Sunday afternoon, attracts large crowds of spectators, and from thence they repair to "Forsyth Place," that vision of beauty, that should be called "Arcadia," "Beulah," "Bellevue" or anything that is not so common-place. The moment you enter the ground, "how beautiful" escapes the lips involuntarily, and even from stranger's hearts goes up a prayer of thanks to Major J. O. Ferrill, chairman of the Park Committee, under whose efficient management and exquisite taste, the grounds have arrived at their present state of perfection and lovliness. The center piece in the fountain, as well as the statues are of some kind of composition which resembles an imported marble. The figure which surmounts the urn is, we suppose, intended to represent one of the Naiades, while four "Tritons" and as many of Venus' swans are stationed in the fountain, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, they send up gentle sprays of water, and the scene is one of surpassing loveliness. On the steps of the urn, the eye feasts itself upon exotics of rare beauty, while around the fountain flowers of every hue and variety exhale the most delicious perfume. Just about sunset the scene is transporting, for angelic looking children run to and fro, lovely women and *distingue* looking men, saunter slowly along, or lean upon the railing around the fountain, or are grouped beneath the trees, the last dying sunbeams rest lovingly upon tree and flower, the birds twitter "good-night," and as the gay promenaders turn their footsteps homeward, the picture is indelibly photographed upon our memory, and, thank heaven, neither time nor distance can effect it.

Among the many beautiful drives around the city, no one spot seems to fascinate and arrest the attention of the stranger so much as "Bonaventure." No pen, perhaps, save that of the wierd Poe, or the fantastic Coleridge, could ever have done justice to this silent city of the dead, and since they repose beneath the sod, the task were perhaps better left undone. But this surely must have been the very spot which suggested the writing of "Ulalume," and, singularly enough, as we drove beneath the Gothic arches, all gracefully draped with long moss, these lines sprang to our lips, and it seemed as if we were wandering upon familiar ground:

"Well, I know now this dim lake of Auber—
This misty mid region of Weir.
Well, I know now this dank tarn of Auber,
This ghoul-haunted woodland of Weir."

And it was not difficult to imagine that at the end of the long vista of Druidical trees, under which we slowly rode, that the legended tomb stood, upon which was written:

"Ulalume, Ulalume—
'Tis the vault of thy lost Ulalume."

No careless word or light jest fell from our lips; the atmospheric gloom was heavy upon us, and as we passed slowly beyond this funereal region, a sigh of relief came from our grief-laden heart.

Through the courtesy of a friend, whose kindness is treasured among the precious archives stored away in memory's shrine, a happy quartette, had a lovely sail down to "Tybee." Upon our return, we paid a visit to "Fort Pulaski," where, through the politeness of Colonel Howard, commanding, we were shown through this spot of historic interest. Feeling that it is right at all times to "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," we take pleasure in stating that this officer has reclaimed from an old field, all the bodies of Confederate soldiers, and had them carefully interred in a neat cemetery, with white head-boards and nice inscriptions upon them. In the name of the Southern people we thanked him, saying at the same time, that he "must be a brave man, for only the brave can appreciate the brave." He smiled pleasantly, and seemed gratified to have his efforts acknowledged.

Among other places of interest, however sad the memory of it may be, was a visit to the grave of our late and much beloved Bishop, at "Laurel Hill Cemetery." Here we dropped a passing tear, and laying upon his tomb a flowery offering, walked silently away, whispering, *requiescat in pace.*"

It was but right that a last drive, in most charming company, should have carried us to the "Hermitage." We found it as beautiful as a poet's dream, and can only add, "long, long be our heart with such memories filled."

To the dear, kind friends, who made our happiness so complete in this "Kingdom by the Sea," we can only pray that God's choicest blessing may dwell with them forever, and that somewhere in the future we may meet again.

CARL.

Atlanta, Ga., April 21, 1871.

Atlanta Price-Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, May 8, 3 o'clock, P. M.

We note but little business this morning. Quotations remain the same.

COTTON—Market active at 12½ for middling; 12½ for low middling; 11¼ for good ordinary; inferior 6@8.

MONETARY—Gold buying at 1 09; selling at 1 11. Silver buying 1 03; selling 1 08. Exchange on New York buying at par; selling at ½ premium.

BONDS—Atlanta bonds, 7 per cent. 70@75; do. 8 per cent. 80@85. State of Georgia bonds, 6 per cent., 78@80; do. 7 per cent., 90@92; do. 7 per cent., gold, 88@90. State of Tennessee bonds, old, 58@60; do. new 54@56. State of Alabama, 5 int. 68@70; do. 8 int. 98@1 02. State of South Carolina, 6 int. 58@60, new; do. 6 int. old, 68@70. Georgia Railroad stock 98@1 00; do. bonds 95@1 00. Macon and Western Railroad stock 1 05@1 10. Atlanta and LaGrange Railroad bonds 90@95; do. stock, 95@1 00.

FACTORY GOODS—Brown shirtings, 7-8, 9@9½; B. shirtings, 3-4, 7½, 4-4, 10@11½; bleached shirting, 3-4, 7@9; bleached shirting, 7-8, 11@14; brown drills, 12; bleached drills, 15½; stripes 10; checks, 13; Montour osnaburgs, 13½; Troup, 14½; yarns, 1 20@1 25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs, 18; chickens, 40@45; Irish potatoes, old 1 00@3 00 per bbl.; new crop 8 00; country butter 20@25c. per lb.

POWDER AND SHOT—Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; ½ kegs $4 00; ¼ kegs $2 25. Blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag, 2 75; buck, 3 00.

LEATHER AND HIDES—White oak sole 40@50; Hemlock, good, 30@33; damaged 25@29; French calf skins 30 00@60 00 per dozen; American calf skins 25 00@45 00; Harness leather 40@48c; upper leather 60@80c; lining skins (sheep) 4 50@9 00 per dozen. Green hides 6c; dry salted 14@16c; dry flint 16@17c.

HAY—Timothy 33 00@35 00; Clover 30 00@35 00 per ton. Shucks, baled, 1 65 per 100.

COW FEED—Corn Bran 1 50 per 100 lbs. Screenings 1 25 per 100 lbs. Bran 1 20 per 100 lbs. Barley meal 80 cents per bushel of 48 lbs. Stock meal 95 cents per bushel.

CORN—Car-load lots 93; doll. Wheat—market bare. Oats 70. Rye 1 00, in little demand. Barly—fall, 1 10.

BULK MEATS—Clear sides, 11; clear rib sides, 10½; shouiders, 8½; hams 14.

BACON—Clear sides 11½; clear rib sides 10½; shoulders 9; hams 12@13.

LARD—Buckets 16; cans, 14½; tierces 13½.

DRY GOODS—Allens 10½; Sprague 10½; Pacific 10½; Lancaster 10½; Wamsutta 7½; Amoskeag 8½; Tickings 8@30c; Cottonades 18@35.

TOBACCO MARKET.—Common sound 57½@60; medium sound 65@75; fine sound 80@90; extra fine 1 00@1 05.

DRUGS AND DYES—Bicarb soda, 7@7½ per lb. Blue stone, 14. Copperas, 4@4½. Epsom salts, 6@8. Madder, 22@25. Opium 16 00@18 00 per pound. Alum, 8@10. Borax, 45. Brimstone, 8@10. Camphor, 1 20@1 40. Indigo, 1 20@1 60. Quinine, 2 75 per oz. Saltpetre, 12@20 per pound. Castor oil, quarts, 5 00@5 50; pints, 3 00@3 50; per gallon, 8 00@3 25. Sweet oil, per dozen, 1 50@6 00; per gallon, 1 45@1 50.

FLOUR—Superfine 6 50; extra 6 50@7 00; family 8 00@8 50; fancy 9 50@10 00.

LIQUOR MARKET.—Whisky—rectified 1 00@1 25 as to proof; Bourbon 1 25@6 00; Robison County 1 50@3 50; Cognac Brandy 1 50@3 00; St. Croix Rum 3 00@6 00; Jamaca Rum 3 00@6 00; Holland Gin 1 50@6 00; Scotch 3 50@4 00; Domestic Porter 3 00; French Brandy 4 50@12 00. Wine—Southland Company's Native Sherry 15 00; White and Red 12 00; Sparkling 20 00 per case.

OILS AND PAINTS—Linseed oil, raw, per gal., 1 20@1 25; do, boiled, 1 25@1 30; sperm, 0 @0 50; whale, 1 50@2 00; Lard, 1 40@1 75; Pure Winter, 1 25@1 50; Tanners, 75@1 00; Kerosene, 38@40c; Petro, 35; Copal Varnish, 2 25@3 50; Japan, 3 00@2 25; Coach, 4 50@5 00. White lead, per lb., 9@14; do., pure, 15.

LIME AND CEMENT—Cherokee lime 50c per bushel; Chewacka 70c. Hydraulic cement 4 00 per barrel; James River 4 50@5 00 per barrel. Plaster of Paris 6 00 per barrel.

HARDWARE—Swedes iron, 6½@8; horse shoe, 7@8; round and square, 5@10; City Mills bar, 5@6; Pittsburg bar, 5@6; nail rod, 10@12; band, 7@8. Nails, 10s to 60s, also fencing of same size, price same as 10s, 5 00@5 75; all cut spikes, 5 25; 8s and 9s, 5 25@6 00; 6s and 7s 5 50 @ 6 75 4s and 5s, 5 75@6 50; 8s, common a@ 2; 3s, fine, 8 50; finishing, flooring, slating and box, 75c per keg above same size common; 10s cut nails to be the standard or lowest price, 5 00. Plow steel, 9@10; cast, 25@28; German, 18@20.

GROCERIES—Corn Meal, 1 00. Rice, 10c, tierces, Soap, 6½@10c. Candles, adamantine, 13½. Tallow 12@15c. Sugars, A. 14½c; Extra C, 14; Yellow C, 13½; Brown 10@12. Rio Coffee 17½@20; Java 26. Beeswax, 28. Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 25. N. O. Syrup, 75@80. Molasses, barrels, 35c. Pepper 25. Race Ginger, 20c. Starch 8c. Extra State cheese, 15c; Factory, 20. Goshen butter 40@50c; Tennessee, 22@28. Cow Peas 1 15@1 25; Live Geese Feathers 75c.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands 15½; Orleans 15½; sales 1,000 bales.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull and drooping. Pork dull; mess 17 12½@17 25. Lard quiet. Turpentine quiet at 59@60. Rosin firm at 2 35 for strained. Freights firm.

Governments dull and steady. Stocks quiet and steady. Southerns dull. Money easy at 5. Gold 11¼. Sterling Exchange—long 10½; short 10¾.

LONDON, May 9, noon.—Money 93½. Bonds 90¾. Tallow active at 44s.

LIVERPOOL, May 8, noon. — Cotton opened quiet and steady; uplands 7½@7¾; Orleans 7¾@7¾; sales 10,000 bales.

READ! READ! READ!!! Health, beauty and happiness restored to modern womanhood, by using Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator or Woman's Best Friend.

☞ Sold by every Druggist in Charlotte, N. C., and by Druggists generally. ☜

We were kindly furnished the following extract from a letter to Dr. F. Scarr, Druggist, of this city:

STANLEY COUNTY, N. C.

Dr. F. Scarr—DEAR SIR: When in your town I asked you for something for my wife. You sold me a bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator, or Woman's Best Friend. Please put me up one dozen bottles of the same, as the one I got from you has got my wife finely well. You would not know her now; she has got stout and healthy and as red as a rose. As others are needing it please send me one dozen bottles.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 23, 1871.

Dr. J. H. Bradfield—DEAR SIR: We cheerfully bear testimony to the efficacy and popularity of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Among a number of cases it has benefitted in this community, we mention that of a married lady. She was a sufferer from womb disease; had excessive and disagreeable flow of whites; was weak and languid. She was induced to try the Regulator, and after taking the second bottle she is sound and well. Her health and elasticity of spirits have returned, and she has gained many pounds in weight; feels altogether like a new being. Yours very respectfully,

WILSON & BLACK.

march30—d1f

SHARP & FLOYD,

(Successors to George Sharp, Jr.)

Practical Watchmakers

MANUFACTURING AND MERCHANT

Jewellers, Silversmith and Opticians,

31 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!

WE give special attention to our Diamond trade, and select with great care from Importers, such goods as are worth their cost, as an investment. We claim to know this business better than any other party in this section, and refer to our recent sales of LARGE STONES as being better for the price than have been seen for a long time. We will execute your orders with care and at low rates. Call and see our stock.

Being practical workmen understanding thoroughly the material and construction of the goods we deal in, we feel that we can offer greater inducements than any other Jewelry House in the State, to any purchasers of fine goods, giving a selection from the largest stock FRESH from the manufacturer.

WATCHES!

We have a full assortment from all the most approved American makers

E. HOWARD & CO., Boston, Mass.
AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.
NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.
UNITED STATES WATCH CO., Marion, N. J.

And are the ONLY AGENTS for the

JULES JURGENSEN,
JAMES NARDIN,
EDWARD PERREGAUX,
DAVID J. MAGNIN,
JAMES HODDELL & CO.,

(Which are acknowledged by judges to be the FINEST WATCHES MADE IN THE WORLD,) besides many others of lesser note. WE SHALL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

CHAINS AND CHARMS.

We have the finest assortment of 14 K. and 18 K. Chains ever shown here, and we think we can suit the TASTE of any person, as well as the PURSE of any customer.

JEWELRY.

We have selected, by our Mr. Sharp, during last month, an assortment of Fine Jewelry, that of the LATEST AND MOST UNIQUE STYLES, comprising

FULL SETS in CORAL, PEARL, ROMAN GOLD, etc.,
HALF SETS in CORAL, PEARL, ROMAN GOLD, etc.,
BRACELETS in Bands, Chains and Roman Gold,
Brooches in every style, Sleeve Buttons, Collar Buttons,
Gold Pins, Lockets, Gold Thimbles,
Finger Rings, Handkerchief Rings, etc

In fact, all articles of JEWELRY. We have personal acquaintance with the best makers, and facilities equaled by few for introducing new and desirable styles as soon as out.

SILVER WARE.

Our assortment of fine Silver-ware will be found to contain all the latest novelties, both of use and ornament. We shall more than sustain the reputation of this House for Sterling Silver, and shall offer spoons, Forks, Case Goods, Tea Sets, etc., at much lower prices than this market has known, and make to order anything wanted in Silver, promptly and in beautiful styles and Engraving free of charge.

CLOCKS.

We shall offer a fine assortment of FRENCH, MARBLE and BRONZE CLOCKS, fine Cuckoo Clocks, E. How ad & Co.'s TIME KEEPERS, and office Clocks, Seth Thomas' Calendars, and an endless variety of cheaper Goods.

FANCY GOODS!

In this department will be found a full line of Toilet Sets, Handkerchief Work, Glove Jewelry, Perfumery, Musical and Card Boxes, and articles of elegance and virtue, as fresh and new as produced in the New York market. Also,

BRONZES AND STATUARY IN LARGE VARIETY.

SPECTACLES.

We have the exclusive Agency for this State for the finest Spectacles yet produced, and SHALL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION to selecting for all persons who favor us with their patronage, giving a large variety of lenses, in Gold, Silver, Steel, Shell and Rubber Bows, than has heretofore been offered to the public, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PREMIUM GOODS FOR FAIRS, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES.

We have purchased Dies, Lathes and Materials for manufacturing Silver and Bronze Medals, Badges, etc., and perfected our arrangements for furnishing any amount and kind of SILVER-WARE for Premiums, at short notice, and at lower prices than any other house in the United States. We refer to our Mr. Sharp for experience in this business.

WATCH-WORK.

We have the most finished Watchmaker in Georgia, who has, since with us, executed work which nearly all the workmen in the State have REFUSED to attempt or UTTERLY FAILED TO DO. We take pleasure in referring to our numerous patrons, who have had work done at our shop. We shall do only GOOD WORK, at fair prices, and GUARANTEE EVERY PIECE DONE.

Engraving.

We have the FINEST ARTIST in the South, who will be pleased to design Ciphers, Monograms, Seals and special combinations of Letters, to order, and execute them as well as Plain and Ornamental Lettering, equal to anything done in New York. Having had several years experience at Tiffany's, Krider & Biddle, and other first-class leading houses.

WE SHALL ENGRAVE ALL OUR GOODS IN ANY STYLE FREE OF CHARGE.

JEWELRY MANUFACTURING and REPAIRING.

We have, also, a fine Manufacturing Jeweller with all necessary Tools, Material and shop room, and can make to order any style of SOCIETY BADGES OR CHARMS, Rings, Pins, etc., and do all repairing in a superior Style. CALL AND SEE OUR SAMPLES.

We shall have, as soon as finished, the largest and handsomest store in the South. We have the best appointed Shop and Workmen, and give personal attention to all work entrusted to our care. We shall have the most ELEGANT STOCK, and shall take pleasure in showing our goods to all.

We Guarantee Every Article Sold,

And will REFUND THE PRICE IF ANY PIECE PROVES TO BE NOT WHAT IT IS REPRESENTED. We shall sell only FIRST-CLASS GOODS, AND BE UNDERSOLD by no dealer, far or near.

SHARP & FLOYD,

31 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

aprils30—

W. L. WADSWORTH,

24 Whitehall Street, Opposite James' Bank,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,

Mechanics' Tools, House Furnishing Goods,

Wagon Material, Stoves, Grates and Mantels.

THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS is invited to my very LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, augmenting every day by fresh receipt, which I offer at

LOW FIGURES AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

april16—d3m

SPRING DRY GOODS!!

TALLEY & SISSON.

—AT—

W. W. Chapman's, No. 70 Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

ARE now prepared to exhibit a stock of goods unsurpassed in quality and style, by any in the South. They desire to call attention to their Dress Goods department, which they aim to render second to none in this City.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Silks of all grades, colored Silks, Silk and Lisle Thread Poplins, (in stripes and plaids) Grenadines, Japanese Poplins, Japanese Robes, Muslins, Linen Lawns, black and white Iron Barages, Samise Cloth Canton Cloth, Bombazines and the celebrated brand of

"BUFFALO" ALPACAS,

superior in color and texture to all others.

WHITE GOODS.

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mar26-d3m

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dec8-d1f LOUIS A. CAMP, Clerk.

1871. SIMS HOUSE, 1871.

BY P. B. HALL.

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

jan7-d1f

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THE large and commodious Brick Store House, formerly owned and occupied by Thos. Burns, Esq., has been recently renovated and refitted for a House of Entertainment, by Mr. Wm. Hammett, late of the old Dougherty House, Newnan, Ga., where he would be pleased to see his numerous friends and the public generally. The very best fare the market affords awaits them. jan15-tf.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY
THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE
CIRCULATION.
DEFIES REFUTATION
BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
I. W. AVERY, Editor.

Morning Edition.

ATLANTA:
TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871.

☞ Governor Hoffman's father is dead.

☞ There are over 1,900 pupils in the Savannah schools.

☞ Foreign subscriptions to Boutwell's new loan are barely sufficient to pay the expenses.

☞ The æsthetic sense of the freedmen is not highly cultivated. They can't appreciate the "old masters."

☞ "Equality means," says a French writer, "a desire to be equal to your superiors and superior to your equals."

☞ Memphis has a people of versatile taste. Nilsson and Lydia Thompson both draw immense houses. Music and leg-drama go equally well.

☞ The special Washington telegraphic correspondent of the Louisville Ledger says Grant is still resolved to push the San Domingo matter.

The High Joint Treaty.

This treaty has been printed, and Grant has called in Senators Morton and Cameron to help discuss it in Cabinet. Judge Nelson, the only Democratic member of the Commission that framed it, is fervent in his praise of the treaty.

Pomeroy and Butler.

Brick Pomeroy has signalized himself by abusing Ben Butler. Butler tried to scare him into silence by threatening a slander suit, but Brick wouldn't scare. He said he was spoiling to prove it on Benjamin. Benjamin backed from proof.

Butler has a keen memory, and a cute trick of revenge. Brick and his wife don't get well, and finally separated. Butler, with characteristic ingenuity of malice, offered his legal services to Mrs. Pomeroy as counsel, and was refused. It would have been a rare chance to have paid Brick back. Benjamin would have used the chance cutely.

It seems that Brick and his wife have arranged an amicable separation. Brick gives her $20,000, and $600 a year to educate the children. On the strength of this, Butler, with his habitual mendacity, writes a letter, in which he claims that Mrs. Pomeroy employed him as a lawyer, that this fact forced Brick to a settlement, and that he is now even with Brick, since he is in fact supporting that foe's family. He says he refers to the fact with pride.

The matter is curiously illustrative of Butler's character.

Hon. Wm. P. Price.

We regret that Colonel Price and Mr. Pillsbury, our correspondent, are so acrimoniously at loggerheads, and we are sure they do injustice to each other. Colonel Price's allusions to Mr. Pillsbury were undeserved, while the latter's reflections on Colonel Price's Democracy were unmerited. Mr. Pillsbury is a bold, able, and conscientious journalist. In regard to our own strictures upon Colonel Price for leaving his seat, we have been generally endorsed, save by our clever contemporary, the Dahlonega Signal, which thinks we have been unjust to Colonel Price, because we did not censure General Young for pairing off on one or two occasions. We were ignorant of the fact. We have simply to say, that had General Young followed Colonel Price's example, we should have condemned him as we did Colonel P., and that we have not the slightest personal or political animosity to that gentleman. There is no harder duty that falls on a public journalist than to censure friends. Yet it is sometimes necessary, and always painful. We like Colonel Price, and worked to elect him. We have learned from several gentlemen, who spent the greater portion of the winter in Washington, that Colonel Price won much commendation for his diligent and close attention to all matters that affected his constituents, and his State. It was with deep regret that we felt compelled to censure Colonel Price for what we believed to be an inexcusable absence from his post. At the same time, we very cheerfully own that he acted under a widely-observed precedent, and that he took every precaution to guard against any evil resulting from his absence under that precedent. We give him the full benefit of this, and of the farther fact that he is a hard-working and faithful Democrat.

But we must still reiterate every word of emphatic condemnation that we uttered against the practice of members absenting themselves when momentous questions are up in Congress.

And while we are ready to uphold Mr. Price in the good work he has begun, and to strengthen his hands when necessary, and to give him credit for his earnestness and diligence, still we would be wanting in duty as a public journalist did we suffer what we consider an evil practice to pass unnoticed, because in so doing we should be compelled to strike it over the head of one of our best friends.

The Signal says Colonel Price has arranged so that he will give his entire time to his Congressional duties. This is right and we commend him for it. We now dismiss the subject.

Southern Claims.

The Claims Commission promulgate that it would be the best for claimants to satisfy themselves, first of all, not only of their ability to prove known loyalty throughout the war, but that such property as they lost was taken either by, or by the authority of, persons whose official position, or whose particular situation at the time gave them the right to take it, or else that the property taken went, beyond question, into the service of the Government and not into the individual possession of officers or soldiers not authorized or ordered, nor compelled by necessity to take private property for public uses. Cases of unauthorized depredations by the United States troops, or of damages to property caused by the presence or movements of the army, if settled at all, must wait for further legislation by Congress.

☞ Some of the revised figures of the census are as follows: New York 4,374,703; Pennsylvania, 3,529,601; Ohio, 2,665,012; Illinois, 2,538,408; Massachusetts, 1,457,351; all New England, 3,487,469. Nevada has but 42,491. Two Territories, Utah and New Mexico, have more, and the latter outstrips Oregon also, which has but 90,933. Nebraska has 123,150.

☞ The Rev. John Cain, the negro editor of the Charleston, South Carolina Record, and a power among his race, squarely repudiates the Radicals, saying: "Good men have been thrust aside to make room for plunderers. There never was a party that had a better chance to do good than ours, never; never was one that did worse." Here is a "disloyal" traitor for you—a clear case for Ku-Klux Grant.

☞ Fifty years ago Charles Mathews, who is now playing at the Fifth Avenue Theater, first appeared in London as George Kattleton, in his own play of "The Humpbacked Lover." He was then about twenty. Although he has nearly scored seventy, he has the lithe, airy manner that made him so popular before he had tallied thirty.

The Constitution.

Among the ablest men in this whole country is William E. Grosbeck, of Ohio—clear-headed, eloquent and intellectual. The following extract from a speech delivered by him at a bar dinner given in Cincinnati to the Hon. H. H. Leavitt, retiring Judge of the United States Court, is a faultless piece of writing, and as a statement of the value of our great undefiled Federal Constitution is absolutely matchless. Its chrystal clearness, ringing power, perfect simplicity, and complete and masterly exposition of the grand subject constitute it one of the most peerless and striking specimens of word and thought power that we ever read.

The lesson it inculcates is transcendantly important. Our readers will thank us for giving them so rare a scrap of reading:

It is a great satisfaction to have any right we value clearly defined and put down in writing. If we make a contract of any importance, we want it in writing. How we cherish the deed that makes good our right to the home where we dwell. We feel that there is insecurity and uncertainty about our rights which have not been affirmed and carefully certified. It is of inestimable importance to a people that their sacred rights of life and freedom, their personal and political rights, and the method of administration that are to affect them should be plainly stated and fixed in endurable form. Tyranny makes no acknowledgments and signs no papers. Absolute governments reject constitutional law, and but few of the limited governments, even at the present day, are administered under written constitutions. This brings me, Mr. President, to your toast, "The Constitution of the United States."

It is in writing, the whole of it. That is a great excellence which we cannot overestimate. It is the work of distinguished patriots and sages, and the utmost care, and patience, and wisdom have been bestowed upon its preparation. It lays the foundations of the government on the acknowledged sovereignty of the people, and all the superstructure is fitly framed to this idea. Powers are necessarily granted and distributed to the different departments, that they may manage the interests confided to them; but they are granted sparingly, and are to be held and used as a sacred trust. All that remains are carefully reserved to the States and the people. The sovereignty of our nation is a mystery, nor does it dwell at the Capitol. We wear it upon our shoulders as a garment. It is with the farmer in the field, with the artizan at his toil, with the shopman at his desk; it is here at home with us.

Such is the theory of the Constitution of the United States. Nor is this all. Remembering the wrongs that have been done in the past centuries under the name of religion, established by the State, it declares that no religion shall be established here; the conscience shall be free. Remembering how people have been oppressed and forbidden to criticise or complain, it declares that speech shall be free and the press shall be free, and all shall be secure in persons, houses and effects against unreasonable search or seizure, the soldier shall not dominate the man of peace, nor shall any be wantonly deprived of life, liberty or property, and trials shall be public and by an impartial jury. But I will not undertake in a company of distinguished lawyers to set forth what is written in the Constitution. It is enough to say it is framed in the interests of the people and makes the Government theirs and subject to their control.

It has brought us many blessings and the duty is upon us all to respect, maintain, and preserve it. Great changes have recently occurred. War has recently been among us and done its work, and has done it violently. This was to be expected, for war is violence, and best seldom changes of the chart of the statute book; but nevertheless war legislates. History is full of its enactments. It has legislated here; its work is fixed, and let us hope sealed. We shall not go backward, nor should we; for after all, true democracy should be impartial, generous and humane. Nor will we despond or linger in the shadows of the past. Our nation is yet young. Its future is still bright before us, and summons us to renewed labor. The Constitution remains—an excellent Constitution; the country remains—a glorious country.

Mr. President, I have briefly responded to your toast, and you will allow me, in conclusion, to bespeak from all a closer walk with the Constitution. That is one of the reforms much needed at the present time. I am sure you will allow me to say that many of the evils now troubling us are the results of too much indifference toward the Constitution, and you will allow me further to express the hope that the people will, with the least delay, change the recent practice of administering it, and return to a stricter interpretation and a more faithful observance of all its directions.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

From the Dalton Citizen.]

Messrs. Editors: I would call the attention of your readers and of the people of the United States to the essay of Col. Enoch Steadman, as published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of the 29th April, in which, from his own personal experience and the report furnished him by W. E. Jackson, of the Augusta Factory, he gives in detail the statistics which show that capital and labor, employed in the manufacture of cotton, will yield a profit of 33½ to 50 per cent. per annum. His statements are verified by the official returns of the census for 1849, 1850 and 1860.

This estimate is further verified by the statistics furnished by McHenry, who says that the average price of American cotton from 1790 to 1820, inclusive, was 25.55 cents per pound, and that the product of the aggregate crops from 1821 to 1860, inclusive, was 39,508,464,900 pounds, which, if sold at 25.55 cents, would have brought $7,794,942,781 95. The average price was but 10.7 cents, and the market value $3,264,405,744 30, being $4,530,517,047 65 less than if it had been sold at the average price of the preceding thirty years. We may well ask why this depreciation in the market value? The answer is to be found in the financial and commercial policy of England. By means of her exchequer and her bank, she has so vitalized her national credit as to control the exchanges.

Her purpose and policy has been to maintain and increase the industrial resources of England. In 1850, she had 21,000,000 spindles and 250,000 power looms. In May, 1856, she had 28,010,000 spindles and 298,817 power looms.

The amount paid for cotton in 1860 was.....$115,000,000
Amount paid for wages..... 75,000,000
Trade expenses and sundries.... 75,000,000
Interest on capital..... 40,000,000
Profits on spinning..... 70,000,000
Profits on manufacturing..... 25,000,000

Making..... $400,000,000

Goods exported.....$265,000,000
" used at home. 125,000,000
" on hand..... 10,000,000

Thus it will be seen that whilst our cotton sold in England in 1860 brought but $115,000,000, the British manufacturer realized a profit of $135,000,000, by converting it into cloth and thread! How was the British manufacturer enabled to realized such profits? The answer is, that England had made her national credit the basis of her national bank and so regulated her commercial and financial policy as to control the exchanges; or to use a familiar term, she had placed the captain's office in London, and requires all who are indebted to her merchants to "come to the captain's office and settle."

Hence, as by the consent of civilized nations gold is recognized as the money of commerce, whenever from any cause there is an extraordinary demand for gold, the bank refuses to renew the discounts of commercial paper and thus compels her debtors to make pavements in gold. Thus the American merchant, who may purchase British goods expecting to pay for them with American cotton, is compelled to remit gold. The effect is a sudden contraction of our currency and a depreciation of the value of property in the ratio which the quantity of the gold exported may have borne to the aggregate value of our property.

Thus the effect of the extraordinary demand for gold in England and consequent export of our specie in 1860, 1857 and 1857, was to reduce the exchangeable value of our property more than fifty per cent., and to prevent that development of our industrial progress which would have enabled us to purchase the machinery with which we could have manufactured our own cotton, and, by so doing, increased its value threefold. Ler tells us that one little girl can tend 280 spindles revolving at the rate of 5,000 per minute.

If we would compete with England, we must vitalise our national credit, we must make it the basis of a system of free banks; and we must avail ourselves of the capital and credit, thus created, to purchase the machinery to manufacture our own cotton and wool, to open and work our mines of coal, iron and other minerals; and thus develop our resources, financial agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial.

DUFF GREENE.

OUR FRENCH LETTER.

THE CAUSE
OF THE REVOLUTION
—PARIS WANTED THE REPUBLIC
AND CERTAIN REFORMS—THE PRESENT SITUATION—THE REGULAR ARMY—
THE COMMUNE LOSING GROUND—
ITS FOLLIES AND CRIMES—
NOTHING SACRED—CASH
DEFICIENT.

PARIS, April 22.

Had France a ministry which knew its own mind, saw clearly its ends, and firm enough to accomplish them and make them respected, Paris would be as peaceable now as Little Pedlington. Instead, M. Thiers and his colleagues ignored the seething passions of the capital, and forgot the chaos created by the capitulation. Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI observed that the revolution of 1789 was to her like the mystery of the Holy Trinity.

There was no mystery about the revolution of the 18th ultimo. Paris declared it would stand or fall by the republic; that it desired no declamations, according to usage, to maintain it, but those guarantees that could alone secure it and place it beyond a surprise. Those guarantees comprised full municipal franchises, the representation of the cities and towns apart from the country—in a word, a thorough emancipation from that bureaucracy which, from the days of Louis XIV., has survived all regimes, deprived the departments of all initiative in matters local, converting them into an ordchestre, with Paris for chef, to dance to a sort of procrustean quadrille, when the baton gave the signal.

To disarm Paris by force rather than redressing wrongs, which ministers themselves denounced when out of office, was

THE PROGRAMME

pursued. It failed, as every spectator knew it must, and the government fled in haste, followed by its army that could not be relied upon, and deserted by the Bourgois, who held back from a struggle with armed workmen. At Versailles the Assembly lost the golden opportunity of throwing oil on the troubled waters—irritated the wounds they ought to have healed by a spirit of reaction and contempt for Parisian grievances, and contributed most powerfully to the success of the Red flag. For a time the popular frenzy threatened to become ungovernable, but was calmed down by the assassinations of Clement Thomas and Lecomte. The organizers of the revolution appeared—obscure men—but admitted even by their enemies to be dexterous and able. Reprisals followed by reprisals, both sides, like the skunk, cast virus very miscellaneously—the victors of Paris were murderers, rogues and rapparees, the government of Versailles cowards and assassins, and the assembly lepers, ruvals, and the most loathsome beasts in natural history. The first blood drawn at Coushevoie was soon kept flowing, failing to march on Versailles, the Prussians were driven back, with too much ferocity, many believe. Since then they keep at home, and continue the desultory warfare which has waged in the suburbs since three weeks, not very successful for Versailles, but hopeful, and developing very excellent fighting qualities, in the National Guards, or as they are more generally called—Federals.

These primary elements of the civil war must be kept in view in approaching

THE PRESENT SITUATION,

which has sickened every one but the actors, and called forth an indignant demand for its cessation. What has Versailles done during the month that has expired—each day damning judgment on its conduct? Some of the ministers have expressed themselves obliquely in parliamentary terms, and which has envenomed the quarrel. Nor are the official bulletins about the condition of the capital always exact and rarely complimentary. The Assembly has passed a law allowing towns, etc., to elect their corporations, but the government reserves the right of nominating the Mayors in the case of towns having a population of over 20,000. This is simply Hamlet without Hamlet, and such cities are hand in hand with Paris to reject the government tutilage. The recasting of the electoral laws, the gravemen of the revolution, is not even approached. Here the towns are with Paris also to escape being annihilated in the country vote. As an example of the grievances, Calais and Boulogne-sur-Mer are in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, which has 200,000 electors, all of whom can vote for the fixed number of representatives. Calais and Boulogne muster 50,000 Republicans, a minority totally lost in the grand majority of the country vote. Some tinkering has taken place in the press laws. The best law would be none at all. The law arranging the payment of arrears of rent in the city since October last leaves the settlement of those unable to pay to a council of arbitration; secures something for the landlord, which the Commune most unjustly does not. The taking up of over-matured commercial bills is of no importance to the mass of the inhabitants in arms, who have never undreamed the door of a discount office. As for maintaining the republic, M. Thiers asserts he will do it while in power. Accepted But if he is thrown over to-morrow? He holds office because there is none to succeed him.

More time has been given to the military preparations to crush the insurrection. The appeal made to the provinces to send volunteers to assist, has been a dead failure—very significant, *en passant*, consequently the duty of suppression devolves upon

THE DEBRIS OF THE REGULAR ARMY,

daily strengthened by the prisoners as they arrive from Germany, and who do not, it is reported, take to their task *con amore*. The gen d'armes, that is the country police, aided by the city "blues," make up the chastising force. The material of war is not so plentiful—to judge by the cannons in use, many belonging to the age of Richelieu, and carrying the cardinal's device—*ultima ratio regum*—the last argument with republicans as well as kings.

THE COMMUNE,

elected freely on the 26th of March, has lost ground at the elections to fill up vacancies on Sunday last. Not one-sixth of the voters went to the polls. This difficulty is to be solved by the Communes having no clear programme. Does it intend to remain a municipal body and so secure the cities, or aim to be constitutional, and imperil all? Its arbitrary arrests and requisitions in the name of liberty; its contradictions and partially occult action have justly frightened the citizens. Its aims are as vague as M. Thiers'. If both could only be manfully plain, the amateur ambassadors for making peace might expect a reconciliation. The Commune has committed follies and is responsible for crimes. The decrees abolishing the active army, the separation of Church from State, and others of a kindred nature, belong to France, entire, to pronounce upon, even if the agitation to constitute the country a federation like Switzerland, should succeed.

The War Minister, Cluseret, a Breton by birth, is proving himself a carnot. He asserts he will blow up Paris and fight his last men ere he fails. His decree, preventing men from nineteen to forty to leave the city, is rigorously carried out. Those who do not desire to fight against their will adopt every stratagem to escape. Yesterday two "old men" were arrested at the Northern Railway. In their hurry to enter the carriage they attracted attention by their agility—and on examination proved robust fellows of twenty-five years old. The disinclined are being compelled to enroll. A lad aged nineteen was seized yesterday in his father's house and forced to fall in. The father to spare threw himself out of the window, and was picked up a corpse. The suppression of the journals has ceased, because there are no more to extinguish, and the few alive, and not Communists, have to sing small. The members of the Commune do not all wear Phrygian caps, but are dominated by the leaders, although not all. Rossel expect in the composition of the body none of before or after another—none are greater nor less than another. In the way of arbitrary arrests obnoxious laymen are treated in the most perfect equality with the clergy. The latter are generally taken when officiating; the guards like the *sapeurs* hold

NOTHING SACRED.

A church is nothing more in their eyes than a railway terminus in which to smoke, play cards, or read the nitro-glycerine journals. The pretext for arresting the priests is that they secrete arms, or the use of the friends of order, when McMahon enters the city. Nothing of the kind been found, but the altar vessels serve instead. No instance has been authenticated where these articles have been removed. They are put under sequestration, and will certainly find their way to the melting pot when the national plate is used up. The Communists are not very flush in cash. They have still some treasury and city bonds by which they raise the wind, but when these are exhausted, and it becomes necessary to find coin to pay outsiders for provisions, it will be a miracle if any persons escape being requisitioned. The present is a most favorable opportunity for the "peculiar people" to make investments, as they desire neither security nor interest for their advances.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Douglass acts during Pleasanton's absence.

Secretary of War Belknap's child is dead. The child's mother died recently.

Corcoran is worse. Doctors are constantly in attendance.

The treaty was signed to-day by the High Commissioners, at the Department of State. The gentlemen, after this was done, exchanged congratulations. They had done the most they possibly could for the peace and honor of the two countries. Although the Commissioners have been cautious in talking to people outside of their own circle, the following points will be found to be correct:

First, there are to be two Boards of Arbitration Commissioners. To one will be referred the Alabama and other similar claims, which are recognized as national, and to be settled on the principle of responsibility for such depredations where the Government has exercised the utmost diligence and precaution to prevent privateers from being fitted out in its ports to prey upon the commerce of a power with whom it is at peace. The other Board is to take cognizance of miscellaneous claims, both British and American, confined principally to the period from the commencement to the close of our late civil war. Among these are the Saint Albans Claims, for damage done to property in that town by Canadians, but no claims for the Fenian invasion of Canada are to be admitted. As to the claims of British subjects for the seizure of their cotton, Great Britian will through its commissioners not recognize them in cases where such subjects took up their domicile in the South, as thereby they subjected themselves to all the risks and contingencies of war. All legitimate claims for cotton will, however, be considered. It has been reported, without warrant, that they will amount to thirteen or more millions of dollars, but this is considered to be a great exaggeration. They will not probably amount to a million of dollars. There will be no difficulty in ascertaining all the particulars, as the Treasury Department has full data of all the seizures of cotton, the names of the owners thereof, and all the particulars concerning the seizures. Among the claims which will also come before this board will be that of our own government growing out of the purchase of saltpetre in the East Indies during the war, and which was seized by the British authorities. This government is aware that a full list of British claims was recently published in that country, but it also has information that many of them have already been adjusted, while others will not come within the provisions of the treaty. There are other miscellaneous claims which will come before this second board. The San Juan question will be referred to the arbitration of a friendly sovereign—probably the Emperor of Brazil.

From one of the documents which will accompany the submission, it is believed that the decision cannot fail to be in favor of the United States.

The treaty provides for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence by vessels of the United States, and for the uses of the Canadian canals, during the period of regular tolls. There are also provisions regulating the privilege to fishing Canadian waters, but these have not been ascertained with sufficient accuracy to justify their statement.

The London News mistakes in saying that the treaty will be ratified by both Houses of Parliament. Legislation will, however, be required only to carry some of its provisions into effect.

The mixed Spanish Commission consists of Otto, arbitrator, and Cushing in behalf of the United States. Polistad, arbitrator, and Carlisle attorney in behalf of Spain.

The High Commission takes no cognizance of contracts between British subjects and the Confederate government.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, May 8.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad shop, with some seventeen engines was burned. It was caused from locomotive sparks. Loss very heavy.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—Thiers, in a proclamation to the people of Paris, says the Germans declare that they will mercilessly resume the war unless the insurrection is at once suppressed.

The proclamation closes as follows: "Reunite and open the gates to us. The work of the cannon will then cease, and tranquility and abundance will take its place. We are marching to deliver you, and will be among you in a few days. You can aid us."

ENGLAND

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch from Lyons states that Gambetta was arrested in that city on Saturday, by the Versailles Government.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Court of Claims to-day decided the case of Shawson vs. the United States in favor of the government, being a suit brought for receiving the proceeds of a steamboat captured at Charleston which had been used by the Confederate authorities, was afterwards, on verbal agreement with Shawson, employed by the United States Quartermaster Department, and then turned over to the treasury agent and sold. Judgment against claimant is rendered on the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction of suits to recover the proceeds of any captured property which has been used for the purpose of carrying on war against the United States. Also, for reasons that said boat having been appropriated by the Federal army for military purposes, is exempted from the jurisdiction of the Court by act of June 4, 1864.

An investigation of the condition of farm animals of the United States, recently made by the Department of Agriculture, shows that fewer losses, either from disease or winter exposure, have resulted during the past two years than in several years previously. Losses amounting to millions of dollars have been heretofore reported yearly, but no epidemic has lately prevailed in any portion of the country. Restrictive laws and the practice of gathering Texas herds in the frontier departments, have reduced the ravages of epidemic fever. The foot and mouth disease which spread through portions of New York and New England was not fatal, and has nearly disappeared. Picuro pneumonia has been reduced to a few cases, near the cities of the Middle States.

Charbon is now almost unknown in the South. Horses have been comparatively healthy. Swine have exhibited the greatest comparative mortality, but less than in former years. Sheep have suffered slightly from disease. Farm stock of all kinds is almost uniformly reported in good condition. The hay crop was short last season, but of excellent quality. The corn crop was very large, and was fed liberally, and better care than usual was bestowed upon farm animals. This improved condition is attributed to abundant feed, more humane treatment and mildness of the past winter.

The Supervisor of Georgia and Florida reports the arrests of counterfeiters of five dollar gold pieces at Lake City, Florida. The machinery was seized.

The caisson for the New York East River bridge was successfully launched to-day. It weighs twenty-three thousand tons.

A verdict of one hundred and four thousand dollars, the full amount claimed, was rendered for the government against Lienthal, tobacconist, for false returns of sales.

BUFFALO, May 8.—Coburn has gone to the rendezvous of the fight.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Gen. McDonald, supervisor internal revenue, has just returned from a business trip to the southern part of the State, and denies he has called upon the President for troops to suppress the Ku-Klux in the Second District of Missouri, as reported from the West.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 8.—A rumor comes from Brussels that a formal treaty of peace has been signed at Frankfort. Bismarck is expected at Berlin to-morrow.

Riots are reported at Old Hall, a great manufacturing town. Results unknown.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—Picard, in the Assembly, denounced the proposed Bordeaux Congress as criminal, and steps will be taken by the government to prevent its assemblage.

☞ Hall's Journal of Health, writing of longevity, states that out of one thousand persons who have reached seventy years, it will be found that about forty-three are clergymen, orators and public speakers, forty are farmers, thirty-three are working men, thirty-two soldiers, twenty-nine lawyers, twenty-seven professors and twenty-four physicians. One-half of all who live the before the age of seventeen; only one person in a hundred reaches sixty, and one in ten thousand reaches one hundred. Married people live longer than single.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands 15½; sales 2,000 bales. Flour—Southern dull and drooping; common to fair extra 6 65a7 20; good to choice 7 25a9 00. Whisky a shade lower at 90¼a1 00. Wheat heavy and 1a2c lower, winter red and amber Western 1 54a1 60. Corn heavy and decidedly lower at 76a89; choice white Southern 91. Lard heavy; kettle 11¾. Pork steady at 17 50a17 75. Navals quiet and firm. Tallow steady. Freights firmer. Money easy at 8a6, exceptions at 3. Sterling firm. Gold 111a11¾. Governments closed a trifle firmer, with light business. Tennessees very strong and active, otherwise Southerns are dull and steady. Tennessees 69; new 63¾. Virginia 69; new 71¾. Louisianas 69; new 63. Levees 69; 88 86. Alabama 102; 5s 70. Georgia 82. North Carolinas 47; new 25. South Carolinas 71; new 60¾.

LATER.—Gold during the afternoon was strong and was, at one time, up to 11¾. Governments were at close, with light business. 62s 11; 5 s 11; 65s 11; new 13¾; 7s 13¾; 8s 13¾; 40s 9¼.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—Flour dull. Corn 68. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork 18 00. Shoulders 7¾; clear sides 9¼. Whisky 88.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Cotton strong; middlings 14¾a14¾; net receipts 2,592 bales; gross 5,624; exports to Cork 4,230; to Bremen 1,770; to Bourdeaux 165; sales 5,000; stock 158,177.

Four firmer; superfine 6 12½; treble 7 00; double extra 6 62½a6 75; treble extra 6 83a7 00. Corn quiet; mixed 72a71; yellow 72, white 72a74. Oats, demand fair 63a64. Bran quiet at 1 30. Hay dull at 21 00; choice 25 00. Pork firmer at 19 00. Bacon quiet at 7¾a9a10½; hams 14½. Lard dull; tierce 11½; keg 12¼a12½. Sugar firmer; common 7¼a8; prime 10½; choice 10¾a10¾. Molasses firm; good to prime fermenting 33a35. Whisky firm; Western rectified 87; a9. Coffee quiet at 14a15½.

Bank sterling 22½. Sight ¼ premium. Gold 112.

AUGUSTA, May 8.—Cotton market closed firmer at 13½ for Liverpool middlings; sales 500 bales; receipts 230.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 14¾a14¾; net receipts 1,009 bales; gross 117; exports to Great Britain 895; coastwise 20; sales 325; stock 3,840.

Flour firmer with improved demand. Wheat firm and stock scarce. Ohio and Indiana 1 60a1 65. Corn, white Southern higher at 77a78; yellow Southern dull at 75; mixed Western better 70. Oats 65. Pork 18 50. Bacon steady; shoulders 8; rib sides 10; clear rib 10½. Hams, 16a17. Lard quiet at 12. Whisky quiet at 92½.

NORFOLK, May 8.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 13¼a13½; net receipts 987 bales; exports coastwise 660; sales 50; stock 2,414.

BOSTON, May 8.—Cotton strong; middlings 15¾; net receipts 120 bales; gross receipts 420; sales 600; stock 1,300.

GALVESTON, May 8.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 1,099 bales; sales 1,100; stock 59,108.

WILMINGTON, May 8.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14; net receipts 75 bales; stock 2,453.

SAVANNAH, May 8.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middlings 14¾; net receipts 799 bales; exports to continent 3,346; coastwise 976; sales 1,000; stock 34,320.

CHARLESTON, May 8.—Cotton firm; middlings 14¾; net receipts 462 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,377; coastwise 392; sales 5,000, stock 17,858.

MOBILE, May 8.—Cotton firm; middlings 14¾; net receipts 778 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,444; to continent 2,252; sales 600; stock 2,975.

LONDON, May 8, evening.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 8, evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; uplands 7¼a7¼; Orleans 7¾. export and speculation 2,000 bales. Sales of cotton on ship named at New Orleans 7 7-16 for middlings. Cumberland cut 39s.

Funeral Notice.

WILSON—The friends of Mrs. T. C. H. Wilson and of the Rev. J. S. Wilson, D. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of JAMES A., only son of the former, at the First Presbyterian Church, this day, at 3 P. M. It is earnestly requested that all members of the Sabbath-school, of which the deceased was a member, will be present.

SMITH—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. A. R. Bain and her sister, Miss FANNIE SMITH, are requested to attend the funeral services of the latter from the First Presbyterian Church, on Marietta street, at ten o'clock, this morning.

Special Notices.

THE POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE and United States Courts are to be removed to the square opposite "The H. I. Kimball House," I have, therefore, determined to remove my Tobacco and Cigar Store from the corner of Decatur and Peachtree streets, to No. 1 Railroad Block, corner Peachtree and Wall, opposite National Hotel, where I shall continue the sale of first-class Tobacco and Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, etc. Shall be pleased to see all my old friends and patrons, and as many new ones as may choose to call.

B. L. DANN.

N. B.—Pretty Poll will move with the balance of the stock, and will always be ready to entertain her numerous admirers. B. L. D.

apr23-dtm

New Advertisements.

BOARD

CAN be obtained at Mrs. H. A. Hopkins' on Luckie street. Day Board at $18 per month; Lodging at $30. may9—dw2tw

Cœur De Lion Commandery,

No. 4, K T.

You are ordered to meet at the Skating Rink, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, for Drill.

By order of the Eminent Commander:
may9—dlt CALVIN FAY, Recorder

21 ACRES IN KIRKWOOD,

ON GEORGIA RAILROAD.

I WILL sell A BARGAIN in Twenty-one Acres of Wood Land, adjoining General Colquitt on the west. The land fronts on the Georgia Railroad, has beautiful building sites, spring, branch, and most of it well timbered.

The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health; has excellent

Schools, new Church, etc

is splendly located, being accessible at all times by the Accommodation Train on the Georgia Railroad.

G. W. ADAIR,
may9—d2t Real Estate Agent.

SEWER AND WATER PIPES,

Jugs, Jars, etc.

WE are now prepared to make contracts to furnish Sewer and Water Pipes to amount of 1,000 feet per day. Our new Press will turn out any size to 18 in bore.

Price—5 to 6¼ cents per inch diameter per foot. We also make

Jugs, Jars, etc.,

to order.

B. BROWN & CO.,
Atlanta, GA.
Factory on Green Ferry Avenue, near United States Barracks may9—d3m

LADIES

SAILORS' HATS, and every style of fashionable Hats for ladies' wear, can be had at J. M. Holbrook's Hat Emporium. Straw and Cloth Hats for gent's wear, of every style and variety, in any quantity at Holbrook's. The largest stock of goods ever brought to the South. Every one can be

SUPPLIED

with fashionable adornments for the carpet, at Holbrook's. The great novelty, the English Walking Parasol, so popular

WITH

the fair sex, can be had at Holbrook's. His Millinery department, under skilful hands, has become so popular with wives and

HUSBANDS

that, in order to keep pace with the demand, he has had to enlarge it and increase his facilities. Every variety and style can be had

AT

the great Hat Emporium, from that Prince of Hatters and courteous gentleman on Whitehall street.

J. M. HOLBROOK'S.

may9—d4t

FOR SALE.

ONE SET OF BRASS INSTRUMENTS—style upright—made by John F. Stratton, New York. Will be sold cheap, and any one desiring to organize a Band, can get a bargain in them.

Address W. H. PATTERSON,
myd-dlw Atlanta, Ga.

New Advertisements.

In the District Court of the United States—Northern District of Georgia.

In the matter of } Bankrupts Northern District
Jones & Harper, } of Georgia, SS.

A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court, against the estate of Jones & Harper, of the County of Floyd and the State of Georgia, said District, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts on petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., in said District, on the 19th day of May, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Register's office, on Alabama street, in said city, before Lawson Black, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said District.

WM. H. SMYTH,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Atlanta, Ga., May 8, 1871—may9 dlt

In the District Court of the United States—Northern District of Georgia.

In the matter of } Bankrupt Northern District of
Charles M. Harper, } Georgia, SS.

A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court, against the estate of Charles M. Harper, of the county of Floyd, and the State of Georgia, in said District, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt on petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., in said District, on the 19th day of May, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Register's office, on Alabama street, in said city, before Lawson Black, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, for said District.

WM. H. SMYTH,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Dated Atlanta, Ga., May 8, 1871—may9-dlt

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.

In the matter } In Bankruptcy.
of }
BONDEAU & CO., }

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That I will sell, on the premises, on the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., subject to all incumbrances thereon, the property of Bondeau & Co., Bankrupts, situated on the corner of Harris and Butler streets, in the city of Atlanta, as follows:

The Engine, Boiler, Belting, Shafting, and all the Machinery, belonging to one

Furniture Factory,

and also all the Lumber, unfinished material and Tools connected with said Factory, and also, the

HOUSE AND LOT

in which said machinery, material, etc., is situated. The same will be sold by me, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to an order from Lawson Black, Register in Bankruptcy. Terms cash.

W. R. HAMMOND, Assignee.
May 9, 1871—dlw3w

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL persons having demands against William Cates, deceased, late of Clayton county, are hereby notified and required to present them properly attested to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned. This 6th day of May, 1871.

W. W. CAMP,
may9-wtf Administrator.

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY OF

T. T. SMITH - - Trustee

Whitehall Street.

WILL be sold on Thursday afternoon, May 11, 1871, commencing precisely at 3 o'clock, on the premises, as per plat at our office. No. 1, with grading, excavation and a splendid rock wall ready for the foundation of fine dwelling on plat. The plat is a good one. The other two lots are suitable in every respect for fine residences. The last mentioned property, located on the corner of Whitehall and Cone streets, the Railroad is now fixed, and very soon its cars will be rolling in front of this property. These lots will be sold positively and peremptorily, as the undersigned are authorized by Col. Smith, to state that the sale shall not be in mid in the least by any sham. The highest bidder will get the property absolutely and a good all right. Terms: One third cash; on third in three months; balance, six months, with interest. Cash payments in gold and fine cigars will be received on the ground. Immediately after which we will proceed to D. Massey's property and close him out. See plats and terms at our office. Conveyances

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871.

City Intelligence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—William Smith, United States Marshal, gives notice that warrants in bankruptcy have been issued against the estates of C. M. Harper and Jones & Harper, of Floyd county.

W. W. Camp, administrator on the estate of William Cates, of Clayton county, gives notice to the debtors and creditors of said deceased, which should claim their attention.

R. Brown & Co. are prepared to make contracts to furnish sewer and water pipes, jugs, jars, etc., in any quantity.

Col. G. W. Adair will sell a bargain in twenty-one acres of land, near the residence of Gen. Colquitt, in Kirkwood.

Cœur De Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, meet at the skating rink to-night for drill.

Mrs. Hopkins, on Luckie street, is prepared to accommodate day boarders on reasonable terms.

Holbrook, the prince of hatters, makes an announcement to our readers that cannot fail to attract their earnest attention.

W. R. Hammond, assignee of Rondeau & Co., bankrupts, announces the sale of the furniture factory, machinery, material, etc., on the 20th inst.

FULTON Superior Court was in session yesterday, trying causes on the civil docket.

"Local" is gratified to note that Sidney Dell, Esq., is convalescing from recent sickness.

WE were pleased to see Colonel Luther J. Glenn on the streets yesterday, though still wearing his broken arm in a sling.

THE annual meeting of the Young Men's Library Association takes place to-night at the library rooms.

THOMPSON street, south of Peters street, has been materially improved by the Street Committee. A culvert has been put down and a ravine filled in, rendering it passable.

THE grand sale of valuable property at Hogansville comes off on the 1st day of July. Twenty-four thousand dollars worth of property is to be disposed of in shares of two dollars each.

REV. W. H. STRICKLAND will represent THE CONSTITUTION at the Southern Baptist Convention at St. Louis, and give our readers daily reports of its proceedings. We commend him to the kind offices of our brethren of the press at St. Louis.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) the millinery rooms of the London Store will be opened with a splendid display of French and English round hats, bonnets, etc., when Mademoiselle Maurice will take pleasure in showing her latest novelties.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—The decisions of the Supreme Court will be published soon after the adjournment of the present term in pamphlet form. Parties desiring to obtain it will do well to send in their orders at once. Price $1 per copy.

THE members of St. Paul's Methodist Church had a strawberry festival near the old Fair Grounds on Friday and Saturday nights. It was a gratifying success, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

REV. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Augusta, is in the city, and stopping at Mrs. Overby's. He is one of the most polished and eloquent speakers of the day, and we trust that he may be induced to deliver a lecture here before he returns home.

THE Third Annual Picnic of the Masonic fraternity, will be held near the town of Norcross today. The refreshment department is under the charge of John Peel. The train will leave the Air-Line Depot at half-past seven o'clock this morning.

THE lecture of Rev. Dr. Dixon, at the First Baptist Church last night, on "The Ladies," drew on a small but appreciative audience. The lecturer handled his subject in a skilful manner. He portrayed their virtues in a singularly graphic and pointed manner.

Two handsome belles of the "Gate City" were going out of the city the other evening in a passenger train, and indulged in some complimentary remarks about a certain local editor, "nameless here forever more." The ladies did not observe a lady sitting quietly in a seat behind them, but that local editor is now bald-headed!

THE members of Winona Cold Water Templars have a picnic excursion to Norcross on Saturday, the 13th. The tickets are sold at 25 and 50 cents, and can be bought at Dozier's Post-office News Stand, of our young friend A. Wellborn Dozier, who is an earnest and energetic Templar. We wish the young folks a joyful time.

Harry Wooten, (colored) was arraigned yesterday, before Justice Lynes, on a charge of assault and battery. He was ably defended by our talented young friend, J. M. Goss, and discharged upon payment of costs. This was, we learn, Mr. Goss' maiden effort, and he acquitted himself handsomely and successfully.

REV. E. W. WARREN.—Rev. E. W. Warren preached his first sermon as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Sunday, from the second chapter, 17th verse, of Nehemiah—"Come and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem that we be no more a reproach." It was delivered in the power of the spirit, and was a beautiful exposition of the Christian life. In the afternoon Communion service was held. Some fifteen members were received by letter.

OFF FOR ST. LOUIS.—Last night Rev. P. H. Mell, President of the Southern Baptist Convention; Rev. H. A. Tupper, Washington; Rev. W. H Strickland, Stone Mountain; Rev. J. H. DeVotie, Griffin; W. J. Lawton, Macon; Rev. T. E. Skinner, Columbus; Rev. A. R. Callaway, J. P. Awtry, LaGrange; Rev. D. Shaver, D. D. and J. J. Toon, Atlanta; and Rev. E. T. Winkler, Charleston, S. C., left on the palace car Winetka for the Southern Baptist Convention at St. Louis.

PUBLIC ADDRESS ON EDUCATION BY HON. E. E. WHITE, OF OHIO.—The address of Hon. E. E. White, of Ohio, on popular education will be delivered in the hall of the H. I. Kimball House. We hope everybody will turn out to hear him. He is said to be a most fascinating orator. The people of Columbus were delighted with him, both on the rostrum and in the private circle, so say our cotemporaries in our absence city, where Mr. White lectured last week. The address is free to all who wish to hear it, and will be delivered at 8 p. m. to night.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The services at this church were conducted by the Rev. William Flynn, of New Orleans. The subject of the morning's discourse was the *preciousness of Jesus to believers.*

The preacher earnestly laid before his large congregation the reasons of this preciousness. The subject of the night's discourse was the *representative character of the Christian.*

The "putting on of Christ" was the representing of His mind and spirit in the life of the true believer. His devotion and obedience to the law and his life of love to God and man, should be followed by every christian. But we shall not attempt even a synopsis of these earnest, eloquent sermons.

Before the morning service, the Rev. Mr. Leftwich stated that after mature deliberation, he had concluded that it was his duty, as it had been his inclination from the first, to remain with this church. It will be remembered that St. Louis desired to have him, and his church here passed, unanimously, resolutions against his withdrawal from this charge. We believe that he has decided rightly, though the religious and moral considerations calling him to a new field of labor were certainly very strong.

NORCROSS AND PICNICS.—In our notice of the excursion of the Presbyterian Sunday-schools, want of space prevented our expressing the favorable impression made upon us by Norcross. "Cousin John's" two-story hotel, well painted, would do credit to old towns in Georgia, at least ten times the size of Norcross. Improvements are being pushed forward with rapidity. Norcross is decidedly a pleasant place for picnic parties. Beautifully wooded grounds and fine springs are almost in full view of the depot. Notwithstanding the ugly weather on Saturday last, the Presbyterian schools and their friends seemed to enjoy themselves greatly. The first thing done on leaving the cars was to engage in an old fashioned game of base, young and old taking part. One was reminded of *leap year* to see young ladies chasing after young men. And the rascals—many of them just pretended to run—they were caught so easily.

The track of the Air-Line Road is in most excellent condition, and the cars glide over it so smoothly as scarcely to start a jostle. The ride, going and returning, was greatly enjoyed. Much merriment was created by the loss of several hats. A young lawyer, said to be one of the proprietors of THE CONSTITUTION, had the delicious pleasure of seeing his hat roll from the train at full speed down a forty foot embankment, bidding the same sort of "farewell" as did "Brother Crawford's" horse. He looked sad, but didn't own it. *Nor a* rush did he care, for several young ladies overwhelmed him with sympathy, and instructed him how to make a fi-ure—out of an old coat. He lost his heart, doubtless, as well as his hat. Luckily it was, if he did, for it's time. On reaching Atlanta one hatless individual was seen making a beeline for Salmon's & Alexander's, whence he emerged with a shining, latest fashion tile upon his head.

LOYD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The past Sabbath was so unusually joyous one to the members and friends of the above church.

At the morning service, the audience was very large. The services were long and solemn, and were participated in by several clergymen, belonging to the denomination. A beautiful anthem was sung, then a sweet hymn, a portion of scripture was read, and a short address was made by the Rev. J. H. Knowles.

A hymn specially composed for the occasion was sung, "Thou God of sovereign love." The Rev. Dr. J. Morrison Reid, of Chicago, then came forward and announced as his text the 41st verse of the 15th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians: "One star differeth from another in glory." The sermon was a most excellent one, and favorably received by the large congregation. Dr. Reid is a pleasant speaker, is distinct in his delivery and easy in his manners.

At the conclusion of the sermon it was announced that a subscription would be taken up to defray the indebtedness of the church. The amount needed was $5,000. In a very short time over that amount was raised. The larger contributions were made by Messrs. H. I. E. N. and J. C. Kimball, John Rue, S. E. Crittenden, G. F. Kimball and George Cook.

The next largest subscriptions were from Messrs. G. W. Adair, J. H. Knowles, E. S. King, J. B. Thompson, Dr. Alexander, B. S. Eccleston, S. Hitchcock and W. H. Parkins. Mrs. H. I. Kimball subscribed fifty dollars. Among those contributing was a gentleman from Boston and one from Chicago.

At 5 P. M. quite a large congregation assembled at the church, to witness the dedication. The Rev. Dr. Nelson Cobleigh, Rev. Mr. Lee, Rev. Mr. Knowles occupied the pulpit. The hymn, "Great King of Glory Come," was sweetly sung by the choir. An appropriate prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Lee. The lessons for the afternoon were read by Rev. Mr. Knowles; the hymn "Will the Great Eternal God," was sung, and Dr. Cobleigh announced as his text, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full;" 15th chapter St. John, 11th verse.

"Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name; ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full;" 16th chapter of St. John, 24th verse.

"And now come I to thee, and these things I speak in the world, that they might have my joy fulfilled in themselves;" 17th chapter of St. John, 13th verse.

"The Christian Joy" was the subject. The first text, said the minister, points out the faith of a christian; the second, the duty to perform; and the third, the element of christian joy. It was an excellent discourse, and commanded the attention of the congregation.

After an anthem from the choir, the Trustees of the Church were ranged around the altar and the 122d Psalm was read by the minister and congregation alternately. Rev. Dr. Reid conducted the dedication services Mr. H. I. Kimball, for the Trustees, said: "We present unto you this building to be dedicated as a church for the worship of God." The minister repeated the declaration, and then appropriate prayers were repeated. The doxology concluded the services.

It was announced that hereafter the church is to be known as the Loyd Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, May 8, 1871.—*Mr. Local:* In your issue of yesterday, you ask if I can give information touching the present suspended work upon, and uncompleted condition of the "Union Passenger Depot."

Without going into details, (which, I apprehend, would be of no interest to the public,) I am able to state that the cause of the suspension and delay is a failure of the railroad companies in interest to agree upon proportions of cost to be borne by each.

My position, as superintendent of one of the roads, precludes an expression of opinion in the premises. This much I may say on personal responsibility, that the structure was designed for the comfort of the traveling public; to enhance the reputation of our railroad line; and, as a concomitant interest, to add to the good name of our city.

Completed, as designed, it would doubtless elicit encomiums from all. In its present condition, it is a *by-word* and a *reproach*. L. P. GRANT.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKER.—We recommend all Sunday-schools to avail themselves of the offer of the publisher of this journal, who will send, without charge, specimen copies of the magazine and lesson papers. Address, J. W. McIntyre, St. Louis. The May number contains—A Grand Sunday-school, by Rev. H. S. Osborn, L. L. D.; The Shining Way, by J. R. Osgood; Children Reading; A Definite Aim; The Celestials in Sunday-school; The Management of Sunday-school Libraries, by H. F Zider; Mission Sunday-schools; Pull at the Oar; Effort and Success; Giddle Market Sunday-school, St. Louis, by Rev. William Portens; Secret of Happiness; Lessons for the Infant Class, Sunday-school Intelligence, Book Notices, Blackboard Exercises, Lessons for each Sabbath, Editorial, etc.

ONE of the handsomest places in this section is the flower garden at the residence of R. E. Rawson, in this city. The dwelling is situated upon a hill, commanding a fine view of the city, approached by a succession of terraces which renders the effect more striking and attractive. Each terrace is adorned by flowers of varied hue, and plants and shrubbery, exceptating and charming to the eye. For profusion and richness of colors, extent and diversified variety, harmony and picturesque effect, this flower-yard has scarcely a superior. No wonder its beauty tempts the songsters of the grove early in the morn to carol forth their hymns of praise.

ATLANTA, GA., May 8, 1871.—*Mr. Local:* At a mass meeting of the children of the two Presbyterian Sunday Schools, held at Norcross a short time previous to our return to Atlanta, I was charged with the pleasant duty of expressing to your valuable paper our *unanimous and hearty thanks* for the courtesies extended to us.

We all had a most delightful time, in spite of the weather, and attribute to small portion of our large attendance to the timely notices of our picnic, which you so kindly placed in the columns of your paper, and to the assistance you gave us by furnishing our tickets.

Respectfully, HOWELL C. JACKSON.

E. N. KIMBALL, Esq., yesterday resigned his position as superintendent of the Pullman, Kimball and Ramsey's sleeping car line. E. H. Paine, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., was appointed General Superintendent. Volney Dunning, Esq., has been appointed superintendent of the P., K. and R. division of Pullman's Southern Palace car Company, with jurisdiction extending from Memphis, Tenn., to Jacksonville, Fla. The company have secured in Mr. Dunning an energetic, prompt and thorough-going officer and polite and polished gentleman.

PHILLIPS & CREW will sell a new seven-octave Rosewood Piano, carved legs, for three hundred dollars cash. Don't all come at once.

HOTEL ARRIVALS,

THE H. I. KIMBALL HOUSE, MAY 8, 1871,

Crittenden & Co., Proprietors.

W S Floyd, Baltimore, C Ekenmme N Y, Geo S Cobb, Ala, H H Armstrong, Ala, J S H Cook, Ga, Miss Kittie Lyon, Ga, W C Church, N Y, H M Moore, Penn, J D Spied, N Y, W C Cole, Ga, Rd Manee, N Y, R M Harris, Ga, W A Hawkins, Ga, N A Smith, Ga, W Gray, Ga, John T Brown, Ga, J B Rooks & wife, Ga, L L Hammond, Ga, J C Watkins, Maine, O L Wilson, " Tom Bonner, " J M Westmoreland, Penn, J Noble & wife, Ga, Henry W Grady, Ga, Charlie Milton, Rome, W McElvin, S R & D R R, E H Paine, Ky, P H Brown, city, J J D Renfroe, Ala, P Snyder, N Y, W Richards, Ga, F W Cosking, Augusta, E W Cole, Nashville, E D E Sands & wife, N J, T Baker, Savannah, Ga, Willie Barker, " H J Seargeant, Ga, M C Cabaniss, Ga, A M Speights, city T P Westmoreland, city, E M Link, Tamaville, O, R Gage, Maine, Antonio DeMolon, Italy, N Haines & wife, Balt, M A Cooper & wife, Ga, J H Devolle, Ga, S Millions, Boston, Mass, W J Lawton, Macon, Ga, G E Deteveller, city, J K Wilker, Savannah, C C Ketchum, city, H J Cook, Albany, Ga, H A Tupper, Washington, J C Connell, Ga, J Dixon, Augusta, Dr Winkler, S C, F S Robert, Ga, J J Jones, Ga, H C Holcombe, city, A D Beall, Lynchburg, Va, B H Monmough, Macon, J H Langston, Tenn, W P Orme, Memphis, T R Saffell, Ga, W H Webb, S C,

CONSIGNEES PER WESTERN AND ATLANTIC Railroad, May 8, 1871.—A. Leyden; Wheeler & Bell; J R Simmons & Co; W T Evans; R F Maddox; W J Spears; R N Picket & Co; Pitts, Cook & Co; Vaughn & L; Wm McNaught, & Co; C A Goodyear; Fechter & Mercer; Porter & Butler; Gordon, W & Co; W C Vincent; A C Ladd & Co; T P Whitford; Wyly & Co; W L Wardsworth; Cox & Bro; Clayton & Webb; J R Wylie; L B Davis; Rolling Mill; Phillips, Charles & Co; Jordan, H & H; Mrs. Susan Palmer; G J Kicklighter; W M & R J Lowry; Winship & Bro; D Hoyt; T J Hightower & Co; Akers & Bro; Abbott & Bro; Adair & Bro.

Local and Business Notices.

MONTVALE SPRINGS, BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE.—This favorite summer resort will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of May. Tickets to the Springs and return can be obtained at all prominent points. Board per month for May and June, $40; for July and August, $30; for September, $50. Address, for descriptive pamphlets, etc., Jos. L. KING, Pro'r, may6-d6t Montvale Springs.

PEEL'S RESTAURANT.—This popular resort is still open to the public. Everything nice can be had here. Ice Cream now served up daily. The bar is supplied with the choicest liquors and cigars. Confectioneries and fruits of all kind. Cheap for cash. apr27-d1y

LETTER continues to do all kinds of Ruling and Book Binding Granite Block, Atlanta, Ga. nov17-d1y

IF YOU want pure Drugs, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july 10-d1y

QUIT DRUGGING.—This is now admitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skilful compounders of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the Bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a medicinal agent it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters attest its virtues and commend it.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." In health or sickness this tonic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

may7—d1w&wlt.

PURITY, STRENGTH, ECONOMY.—These three requisites are combined in Dooley's well-known Yeast Powders. As each ingredient entering into its composition is free from any deleterious or injurious substances, the purity and full strength of each article is guaranteed in the manufacture; and as one pound of Dooley's Yeast Powder will last a third longer, in the culinary department, than the vast majority of Baking Powders in market it proves conclusively that it is the most economical. Convenient to have in the house, and universally produces light and elegant food.

For sale by all Grocers.

may7—d1w

A STUBBORN FACT.—There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, and much suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious diseases which might have been avoided by a timely use of Cathartic Medicines. For this purpose DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are confidently recommended; they are mild, safe, prompt and uniform in their action. They contain no Mercury. Persons may eat and drink as usual, and they may be taken at any time.

may7—d1w

JUST THE THING.—Everybody says who has used the celebrated "Sure Pop" of Prof. Isaacson has hit upon the right thing and no mistake; his testimonials are of the highest order, from the steward of the White House, Washington; from the proprietors of the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Fifth Avenue Hotels, New York, etc. It is certain death to rats, mice, roaches and bugs, and they leave their holes after the first effect—and flee the premises to die, so there is no disagreeable odor about the premises as is the case with all other rat poisons, our candid advise is, Try it, Try it. may7—deod1w

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album, advertised in another column. This Album embraces the finest specimens of chromo lithographs, steel engravings and fine wood engravings, ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Company of Rutland, Vermont, desire an active agent in every town and village, to whom they offer liberal terms. Read the advertisement of Parlor Album. march28-deod6m

BEWARE.—The public in general are cautioned to look out for the spurious articles put up in imitation of and substitutes for Simmons' Liver Regulator. Buy only from respectable druggists, and see that it is put up in square packages and has the signatures of A. Q. Simmons and J. H. Zeilin & Co., on its side; all others are frauds upon the public. Beware! apr30-d1w&wlt

OUR Spring stock of Clothing consists of Dress Suits, Business Suits, Walking Suits, Traveling Suits, Youths' Suits, Boys' Suits and Children's Suits, embracing all the novelties of the season.

EISEMAN & BRO.,
Clothiers and Tailors,
april29—dtf 56 Whitehall street.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE ATLANTA CRACKERS.—Family boxes of Crackers at $1 75 and $2 00. Broken Crackers at 5 cents per pound, at Lewis & Co.'s Factory on Forsyth street. Respectfully,
may4-d1w H. LEWIS & Co.

If you want Rosadalis, Koskoo, McLean's Cordial, Tutt's Sarsaparilla, or Radway's Ready Resolvent, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

IF YOU want Window Glass, Pure Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty, or anything in the paint line, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

GO TO Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street, for anything you want in the drug line. You will get it cheaper than at any other house in the city. july10-d1y

I CAN confidently say that Simmons' Liver Regulator has done more good than all the medicine I ever used. I shall never be without it. JOHN J. ALLEN,
may7—d1w&wlt Bibb County.

GO TO L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street, and get the best Lubricating Oil that is made for fine machinery. july10-d1y

IF YOU want Soda, Cream Tartar, Black Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs, Mace, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july 10-d1y

IF YOU want White Rock Potash, Concentrated Lye, Cheap Soap, go to L. H. Bradfield's Drug Store, on Broad street. july10-d1y

JOHN T. COX. HENRY A. MERRY.

COX & MERRY,
PRODUCE
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 308 Broad Street,
Augusta, Ga.
mar19-dtf

NOTICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, }
JANUARY TERM, April 28, 1871. }

IT appears from the minutes that, on the day and year above written, the Supreme Court of Georgia passed the following order, to-wit:

"It is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk place the Judicial Circuits on the docket for the ensuing July Term, in the following order, to-wit:

"Blue Ridge, Western, Allapaha, Southern, Albany, Southwestern, Pataula, Chattahoochee, Macon, Flint, Tallapoosa, Atlanta, Rome, Cherokee, Northern, Augusta, Middle, Ocmulgee, Eastern and Brunswick.

"It is further ordered, that the Clerk publish this order sixty days before the first day of the next Term, as prescribed by law."

The Telegraph and Messenger, Columbus Enquirer, Savannah News, and Chronicle and Sentinel, are requested to publish this notice once a week for two weeks, and send their bills to this office.

may3—d1w2w Z. D. HARRISON, Clerk.

HOGANSVILLE
Male and Female Institute.

FACULTY:

GEORGE C. LOONEY, President and Professor of Mathematics and Physical Sciences.

MRS. C. D. CRAWLEY, Principal of Female Department, and teacher of Latin, Mathematics and Calisthenics.

C. A. KEY, A. M., Secretary and Professor of Latin and Greek.

C. A. F. VASQUE, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages, Painting, Drawing, etc.

Professor HENRY SCHOELLER, Principal of Musical Department.

English branches taught thoroughly and practically by G. C. Looney, C. A. Key and Mrs. Crawley.

At this School, young ladies, as well as young gentlemen, will be educated physically, intellectually and morally.

No institution in the South shall surpass it in discipline, in comprehensive course of study, in the tact experience and scholarship of its teachers, or in their willingness to labor for the advancement of their pupils.

One hundred and twenty dollars will cover the expense for Board and Tuition for the Spring Term, which commences on Monday, the 16th of January, 1871, and continues twenty-four weeks.

Music on Piano, Guitar, Violin, Harp, Organ, etc., (ten lessons per month) will cost $20 per term of twenty-four weeks.

Tuition fees must be paid in advance for the term. For further particulars address

GEORGE C. LOONEY,
nov4-tf Griffin, Ga.

CATALOGUES GOTTEN UP IN THE MOST approved style at THE CONSTITUTION office.

Spring Stock!

NEW GOODS!

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!

Ladies' HATS, Men's HATS,
Girls' HATS, Boys' HATS,
Misses' HATS, Youths' HATS,
Children's HATS,
Infants' HATS,
Fur HATS, Wool HATS,
Silk HATS, Cassimere HATS,
Straw and Panama HATS.

And all sorts and styles of HATS manufactured.

These we offer to the trade as cheap, and upon as accommodating terms as can be had in

Any Market, North or South.

Satisfy yourselves by calling and examining our Goods. Respectfully,

SALMONS & ALEXANDER,
mar29-dtf 42 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE.

ATHENS, GEORGIA, }
January 18, 1871. }

AT THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE Alumni of the University of Georgia, in August last, the members then present, while rejoicing in the high position to which the University had attained, and recalling the revered memories of very many, who in days of yore had been students at this noble Institution, were saddened by the solemn thought that, as year after year passed away, some of her noblest sons were removed from life's busy scenes.

Moved by sweet memories of the past, they desired to gather the scattered brotherhood once more around the shrine of their much-loved Alma Mater, and there, by joining hand and heart, endeavor to awaken fresh zeal in the breast of every son in her behalf.

Actuated by this desire, they unanimously resolved to have an Alumni Dinner. A Committee was appointed to solicit contributions, and make all necessary arrangements for this purpose.

Acting under this resolution, we, the Committee, invite all the Alumni to be present on that occasion, and respectfully request them to send immediately, by Post Office order, or by Express, the contributions they may wish to make for this purpose.

After investigation, we find that it will require at least Five Dollars from each Alumnus, to fully carry out our designs.

The Trustees, with that wisdom which has ever marked all their deliberations in behalf of the University, heartily endorsed the resolutions of the Alumni, and set apart Monday, the 31st of July, exclusively for the exercises of that body, on which day the dinner will take place.

Should the Committee be prevented from carrying out the resolutions of the Alumni, the money contributed will be promptly returned.

Please enclose contributions to Dr. H. R. J. Long, Secretary and Treasurer of Committee.

Very respectfully,
W. W. LUMPKIN,
STEVENS THOMAS,
N. L. BARNARD,
POPE BARROW,
H. R. J. LONG. } Committee.
may8-dtd

JOHN LEIPER. E. P. MENEFEE.

Established 1850.

LEIPER & MENEFEE,

Near the Railroad Depot,
MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Produce, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, Corn, Etc., Etc.
Agents for the purchase of COTTON.

WAREHOUSE

Immediately on Track Railroad.
NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE,
Can Store, (if need be, for Parties.)

100,000 bushels of Grain.
And keep it in bins, thus saving Sacking, Ratage and Waste in Storage. feb20-d1tjan1, '72

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

THE following unclaimed freight will be sold at Auction, by Capt. J. H. BARNETT, at Auction and Commission Mart,

On the 29th of May Next,

To pay freight and charges, unless removed before that date by the consignees:

CONSIGNEES:
J. H. King, 1 Threshing Machine, Horse power and Fixtures.
J. Meckle & Bro., 7 cases Cotton Cards.
(W), 1 Box Soap
J. N. Holmes, 2 box Books.
G. B. McNally, 1 box G. Ware.
A. D. Smith, 7 sacks Cotton Seed.
R. S. Callahan, 1 Trunk.
Jake Gowen, 1 Trunk.
Also, sundry other articles.

P. M. FARRAR,
apr23-d30d Freight Agent A. & W. Pt. R. R.

STRAWBERRIES!

HAVING the disposal of Strawberries raised at Solitude Strawberry Plantation, (Dr. F. D. Thurman, Proprietor,) I shall run SIX STRAWBERRY CARTS during the season, so as to supply lovers of this delicious fruit in all parts of the city. But, if any should be overlooked, they can get them at the same price, by sending to the Patch, Solitude Strawberry Plantation, on Martin street, in the Third Ward, or at my Store, on Decatur street, opposite LaGrange Depot, and my brother's Store on Marietta street, between Broad street and the Post office.

The berries I sell are carefully selected, and are all fresh and nice. Please be careful to send trusty servants for berries, and not such as will eat of them as they do in many instances before they are out of sight. W. W. THOMPSON:
apr12—d1m

Avoid Quacks.

A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address: J. H. TUTTLE,
jan29-deod6m 78 Nassau street, New York.

AT AUCTION,
15 BLOCKS OF LAND,

COMPRISING 50 ACRES, near Bellwood Station, on the State Railroad.

☞ WEDNESDAY afternoon, MAY, the 17th, 1871.

☞ Call at our office, next to James' Bank, and examine the Plat of this property.

☞ The continuous appreciation of GATE CITY property, against the stupid apprehension of "dullness," *has "ever put money in the purse" of purchasers*—those who go forward and buy, reap the HARVEST OF PROFITS.

BELL & HAMMOCK,
may7—d3t Real Estate Agents.

The Immel Corner.
N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

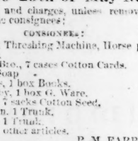
BY virtue of an order from the Superior Court of Fulton county, will be sold before the Courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, on Tuesday, the 6th day of June, 1871, within the legal hours of sale, that valuable lot and buildings, corner of Alabama and Broad streets, as per plat at our office.

This is a fine opportunity for capitalists, and especially for Bankers, being the most eligible property for that purpose now on the market.

Titles correct. Terms cash.

JOHN R. WALLACE,
CHAS. COLLIER, } Commissioners.
N. R. FOWLER,
May 5, 1871—dtd

E. P. H. CAPRON'S
PATENT
Turbine Water Wheel!



24 Inch Wheel $195.
THE ONLY WHEEL

FURNISHED to customers with POLISHED BUCKETS. Buckets made separate, and moveable. If ever broken can be replaced with a new one. Warranted to give more power than any Rough Bucket Wheel.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet for 1871.
Address CAPRON WATER WHEEL CO.,
Lock Box 178, Hudson, N. Y.
may2—d3m

James Kennedy,
MERCHANT MILLER,
8th Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

FLOUR of all grades always on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices. oct11-d1y&wsmly

Now on The Market.

THAT fine property of Mrs. Hathaway, adjoining the Oglethorpe University.

Four Residence Lots,

And considered the cream of Atlanta. Apply soon if you want one of these gems.

WALLACE & FOWLER,
may7-d3t. Real Estate Agents.

NOTICE

ALL persons concerned will please take notice that I am prepared to make out claims for pensions for soldiers who served in the war of 1812, in pursuance of the Act of Congress passed 14th of February, 1871. Also for property taken from loyal citizens by the United States Army, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, passed 3d of March, 1871.

Office at residence, on Peachtree street. This 6th of May, 1871, Atlanta, Ga. WILLIAM EZZARD,
Attorney at Law.
may7-d4t

W. H. HANCOCK,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Fire, Marine, Life!

CAPITAL REPRESENTED, $55,200,000.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Capital and Assets, Gold, $10,000,000.
UNDERWRITERS AGENCY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Capital and Assets, $4,000,000.
PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Capital and Assets, $1,800,000.
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Capital and Assets, $1,900,000.
LORRILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Capital and Assets, $1,750,000.
PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, Capital and Assets, $750,000.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, Assets, $35,000,000.

The above are all first-class companies, and those who insure in them can feel assured that all losses will be promptly and satisfactorily settled.
m1y4-d1m W. H. HANCOCK, Agent, Office No. 34 Whitehall street.

PHILLIPS, FLANDERS & CO.,

HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising every variety suited to the wants of the City and Country. For ladies they have

PIQUAS, LINENS, JAPANESE CLOTHS,

MUSLINS, LAWNS, GRENADINES, SILKS,

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, SHOES, FANS,

PARASOLS, KID GLOVES, ETC., ETC.

For Gents,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

All of which were purchased in New York, very late, and on a depressed market, since the heavy decline in Cotton, thereby giving the advantage of the

Lowest Prices and Latest Styles,

To which we invite the attention of all of our friends and those wishing to purchase where they can buy cheapest.

"NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS."

To Country Merchants and the Trade generally, extra inducements are offered.
apr16-d3m

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE."

The "Ne Plus Ultra" Soda Fount.

Refit and Open for the Season.

THE PROPRIETORS of this celebrated Soda Apparatus are pleased to announce to the public their determination to furnish their customers with Soda Water, heretofore unequaled in

Purity and Coldness.

Our Syrups, manufactured under our own observation, are flavored with pure fruit juices and extracts, possessing a most delightful aroma and peculiar fragrance, which cannot fail to satisfy the most refined and cultivated taste. We have added to our large list of Syrups many new ones, never before dispensed by us. Try them. They are as healthful as they are gratifying to the taste.

On draught, also, the

Vichy, Congress, Seltzer, Kissingen,

and Celebrated Blue-Lick Waters.

All of which can be had "'round the corner" of Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

REDWINE & FOX.

P. S.—We can offer the trade special inducements in the line of Linseed Oil, Paints and Window Glass. R. & F.
apr23-dtf

Madison House,
Madison, Ga,

THIS HOUSE has lately changed hands, and is being put into first-class condition, and especially arranged to accommodate families during the hot season. Madison is the handsomest, healthiest and gayest city in the State. The Female College is again in its glory, and the best of primary school for the little ones. Those wishing a home need look no farther than the Madison House, with its baths, reading-rooms, loaded tables, parlors, organ and private hops.

Rates of board: Per day $3 00; per week $15 00; per month from $25 00 to $30 00, according to rooms occupied. Special arrangements made with families.

SMITH & QUIMBY, Proprietors.
Uncle George Wilker, formerly of the Trout House, Atlanta, Clerk. E. Olds, Steward. apl20-2m

Credit Sales to Planters.

PLANTERS and Farmers who may be in need of supplies for their tenants and laborers, can, by application to the undersigned, secure needed Bacon, Provisions, Groceries, Grain, Flour, etc., etc., on a credit until the 15th October next. Approved security required. Supplies will be shipped from Atlanta, or from other markets as may be most to the interest of consumers. Prices reasonable.

Address A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell Streets,
ap26—d4w1m Atlanta, Ga.

KING HOUSE,
STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.,

On the Georgia Railroad, 16 miles from Atlanta.

THE above new and elegant Hotel has been leased by the undersigned, and is now open to the public. The house is elegantly fitted up, and every arrangement has been made which can conduce to the comfort of guests. As a

Summer Resort

no place in the South is superior; situated at the foot of Stone Mountain, perhaps the greatest natural curiosity in the United States, with grand scenery, fine water, including a

MINERAL SPRING,

as analysis of which shows it to possess wonderful healing properties. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests, and the table supplied with the very best the market affords. Trains leave Atlanta for Stone Mountain twice every day and return. As a point for Excursions from Atlanta, and all towns along the Georgia Railroad, it offers superior inducements, or as a boading place for those desiring to be away from the heat and dust of the city, and still be near to business.

RATES OF BOARD:
Per day $2 00; per week 15 00; per month $40 00.
Special arrangements made with families, according to number, and ages of children, etc.

MRS. A. S. WHITE, Proprietress.
R. P. WHITE, Manager. apr20-d3t

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
—TO—
Builders, Contractors, and Public at Large!!

I HAVE just received a large stock of

Gas-Fixtures, Gas-Pipe, Steam-Fittings, Pumps,

And everything necessary to carry on a first-class Plumbing, Gas, and Steam Fitting Shop. I have the best Gas and Steam Fitter in the South, with the largest experience of any Steam and Gas Fitter in the city. I have the best jobs of work in the city testify to his efficiency. I also have the best COPPER-SMITH and SHEET IRON WORKMEN in the city.

I Defy Competition!!

Give me a trial and I will guarantee satisfaction.

LA

The Daily Constitution.

PHILIP, MY KING.

Look at me with thy large brown eyes,
Philip, my King!
For round thee the purple shadow lies
Of babyhood's regal dignities;
Lay on my neck thy tiny hand,
With Love's irresistible sceptre laden;
I am thine Estee to command,
Till thou shalt find thy Queen—handmaiden,
Philip, my King!

On the day when thou zoest a-wooing,
Philip, my King!
When those bountiful lips are suing,
And some gentle heart's bars undoing,
Thou dost enter, love crowned, and there
Sittest all glorified, Belle kindly,
Tenderly over thy kingdom fair,
For we that love, ah! we love so blindly,
Philip, my King!

I gaze from thy sweet mouth up to thy brow,
Philip, my King!
Aye, those the spirit, all sleeping now,
That may rise like a giant and make men bow,
As to one God—throned amid his powers,
My son! than thy brethren, higher, fairer,
Let me behold them in future years:
Yet thy head needeth a circle tiara,
Philip, my King!

A wreath—*not of gold, but of palm, one day,*
Philip, my King!
Then too must I cease, as we tread, a way
Thorny, and bitter, and cold, and gray;
Rebel—as that time and fools without
Will snatch at thy crown; but go on glorious
Martyr, yet monarch, till angels shout
As thou sittest at the feet of God, victorious—
Philip, my King!

City and Suburban.

COLORED SUNDAY-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The children of several of the colored Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday-schools had a union picnic Saturday. They marched in procession to Grant's Spring, near the residence of Colonel L. P. Grant. There were about fifteen hundred children and over five hundred adults out. The following Sunday-schools were represented: Wood's Chapel Methodist; Bethel, Methodist; Frank Quarles, Baptist; A. Jackson, Baptist; G. Owens, Baptist; J. N. Thompson, Presbyterian. It was an union picnic, and all joined in it except Francis' school, which picnicked on Decatur street. Wallace's brass band discoursed the music. There were several banners in the procession. That of Wood's Chapel had on one side "Seeking the Right," and on the other "Suffer little children to come unto me."

Bethel had a banner, with a red cross on one side; on the other the word Jesus over a picture of Christ on the cross. The Presbyterian school had the name "Presbyterian Sunday-school" on it. The exercises upon the ground consisted in crowning the Queen of May, from the several schools, singing and dialogues. After dinner the children were allowed to enjoy themselves generally. The assemblage was orderly and quiet, and all behaved themselves as far as we could see.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville Industrial Exposition.

ITS OPENING GREETING TO THE WORLD.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.]

NASHVILLE, May 7.—The Grand Industrial Exposition opens to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock with flying colors, music and a State salute of fifteen guns; all the railroads leading to the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Lakes being visitors at half fare. The building is one of the most imposing ever erected for such a purpose south of the Ohio, and everything connected with it bids fair to be a splendid success. The Capital of Tennessee extends to all a hearty welcome.

H. T. MASSENGALE, Secretary.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Dr. Watie, a celebrated Chinese doctor, has sued a white man for a bill of $230 in the Justice's Court, where he will offer his own testimony, and if refused, will apply to the United States Court for a warrant under the Ku-klux bill.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—The decoration of the Confederate graves entirely suspended business to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The cotton movement for the week shows a marked falling off. Receipts from all ports 51,432 bales against 56,685 last week, and 63,042 the previous week, and 61,136 three weeks since; total receipts since September 1st, 3,823,373 against 2,637,259 for corresponding season last year, and showing an increase of 986,120 in favor of the present season.

Exports from all ports for the week 71,087 bales, against 36,276 the same week last year; total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year 2,687,962 bales, against 1,760,606 the same time last year. Stock at all ports 426,944 bales, against 353,066 the same time last year. Stocks in interior towns 58,632 bales, against 69,909 last year. Stock in Liverpool 994,000 bales against 540,000 last year.

American cotton afloat for Great Britain 230,000 bales, against 180,000 last year. Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 275,223 bales, against 178,113 last year.

During the week cold rains prevailed in the South, which have done much damage in some sections. Planting has been delayed, while in others a large area of land will no doubt have to be replanted.

PRUSSIA.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, May 6.—In the interview between Bismarck, Favre and Penier, the latter said the indemnity asked from France could not possibly be paid, and wanted a confession, offering in return as equivalent a prolongation of commercial advantages and with the Eastern Railroad. Favre asked for the possession of forts Clarenton, Nogent, Rasney, and Noisy by the Versailists; the return of the arms and ammunition captured, and the immediate return of all prisoners of war. Bismarck insisted upon an immediate and strict compliance with the terms of preliminary peace—suggesting that loans be obtained from German, English and French bankers, and said that further delay in payment will entail serious results upon the Versailles government.

Bismarck and Favre have had two meetings. Favre asked concessions. Bismarck insisted strict and immediate compliance with the preliminaries. Another meeting will take place on Monday.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 7.—The commandant at Vincinnes asks for reinforcements.

Rossel complains of interference from the Committee of Safety. Pyatt resigned from the Committee. Rossel and Dombrowski are on bad terms.

The Commune officially reports all quiet at Vincinnes.

A reconnoisance of Versaillists before Montrogua was repulsed.

The work of barricading the avenues of the grand army is still progressing.

Many arrests have been made.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—Heavy firing last night and this morning.

Fresh batteries have been erected and will open to-morrow.

Works in the trenches between Issy and Vanvres are rapidly advancing.

MONDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The World's special dispatch, dated Versailles May 7th, says Bismarck urges Thiers to hasten reduction. The Paris Germans will not hold aloof beyond next Sunday.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, May 8.—In New Haven Ward, where the committee found only 479 ballots in a package marked 579 for Jewell, the committee have obtained 520 signatures to declaration of voting for Jewell.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 8.—The Versaillists are within three hundred yards of Porte Maillo.

Rochefort announces that ammunition is running short.

Cluseret is to have a speedy trial.

It is reported Gambetta's arrest has been ordered.

A special to the Telegraph says the Communists sortied Sunday from Issy, and were repulsed with tremendous loss and fled to Paris. They fired on friends who refused to open the gates into Van Gierlord quarters.

There was a panic at Vanvres, where the Nationals deserted their positions.

Rossel ordered the right sleeves of deserter's uniform cut off.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 7, evening.—Firing has ceased, apparently by mutual consent, to remove the wounded and bury the dead.

The Communists admit that the Versaillists are gaining ground.

The Versaillists are pushing between Neuilly and Levallois for the purpose of clearing the Seine and driving the Nationals to Clichicy.

Five priests have been arrested as spies.

The Church of St. Eustache has been converted into a political club room. Others are used for public meetings and concerts.

The Tuileries has been turned into an asylum for the widows and orphans of the National Guards.

PRUSSIA.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, May 8.—King William telegraphs to Bismarck as follows: "While strictly adhering to the preliminary stipulations, I am willing to afford all possible facilities for a complete understanding. I am willing to fully discuss means for the early suppression of anarchy and for the establishment of a legal government in France.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—Thiers' proclamation to the people of Paris, says he will not bombard Paris, but assault the ramparts. He requests the citizens to rally around the troops, and promises, for their aid, amnesty and continued subsidity to the poor.

You know how it is Yourself.

Hanleiter's Directory is being printed. Somebody or Society may have been overlooked. If so, send information at once.

mar3—dtf

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Leaves Augusta	8.00 o'clock,	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	7.10 "	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.35 "	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.40 "	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.80 "	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	10.00 "	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.40 "	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	6.80 "	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5.80	P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6.30	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8.05	A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7.00	P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Leaves Macon	7.30 o'clock,	A. M
Arrives at Macon	11.30 "	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	6.00 "	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	9.38 "	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Macon	5.05 "	P. M
Arrives at Macon	11.03 "	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.36 "	P. M
Arrive at Atlanta	10.15 "	P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Leaves Atlanta	8.15 o'clock,	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	10.15 "	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	4.07 "	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	3.00 "	P. M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	9:00	A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	10:30	A. M.
Leave Kingston	11:48	A. M.
Arrive at Home	1:18	P. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	11:80	P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	12:00	A. M.
Leave Kingston	1:18	A. M.
Arrive at Rome	2:35	A. M.

St. Louis, Memph's, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

Leaves Atlanta	8.15 o'clock,	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5.30 "	A. M
Arrives at Nashville	5.45 "	A. M
Arrives at McKenzie	9.50 "	A. M
Arrives at Memphis	8.45 "	P. M
Arrives at Union City	11.30 "	P. M
Arrives at Columbus	12.42 "	P. M
Arrives at St. Louis	11.15 "	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	10.15 "	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5.45 "	A. M
Arrives at Nashville	11.00 "	A. M
Arrives at Memphis	4.30 "	A. M
Arrives at Union City	9.10 "	P. M
Arrives at Columbus	10.40 "	P. M
Arrives at St. Louis	7.35 "	A. M

No change of cars from Chattanooga to Memphis. But one change from Chattanooga to St. Louis.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00	P. M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45	P. M
Leaves Newnan	7 00	A. M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47	A. M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	7 00 o'clock,	A. M
Arrives at East Point	7 30 "	
Leaves East Point	7 31 "	
Arrives at Fairburn	7 58 "	
Leaves Fairburn	8 15 "	
Arrives at Palmetto	8 34 "	
Leaves Palmetto	8 35 "	
Arrives at Powell's	8 57 "	
Leaves Powell's	8 57 "	
Arrives at Newnan	9 17 "	
Leaves Newnan	9 19 "	
Arrives at Grantville	9 38 "	
Leaves Grantville	9 38 "	
Arrives at Hogansville	10 11 "	
Leaves Hogansville	10 15 "	
Arrives at Whitfield's	10 37 "	
Leaves Whitfield's	10 37 "	
Arrives at LaGrange	10 58 "	
Leaves LaGrange	10 57 "	
Arrives at Long Cane	11 21 "	
Leaves Long Cane	11 21 "	
Arrives at West-Point	11 45 "	

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSGR.

Leaves Atlanta	8 00 o'clock,	P. M
Arrives at East Point	8 25 "	
Leaves East Point	8 28 "	
Arrives at Fairburn	4 18 "	
Leaves Fairburn	4 28 "	
Arrives at Palmetto	4 48 "	
Leaves Palmetto	4 53 "	
Arrives at Powell's	5 28 "	
Leaves Powell's	5 38 "	
Arrives at Whitfield's	5 58 "	
Leaves Newnan	6 08 "	
Arrives at Grantville	7 05 "	
Leaves Grantville	7 35 "	
Arrives at Hogansville	8 05 "	
Leaves Hogansville	8 13 "	
Arrives at Whitfield's	8 56 "	
Leaves Whitfield's	8 55 "	
Arrives at LaGrange	9 35 "	
Leaves LaGrange	9 35 "	
Arrives at Long Cane	10 18 "	
Leaves Long Cane	10 15 "	
Arrives at West-Point	10 45 "	

Time 15 minutes faster than Atlanta City time.

Air-Line Railroad.

DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	7 30	A. M
Arrive at Buford	10 00	A. M
Leave Buford	1 00	P. M
Arrive at Atlanta	4 00	P. M

Connects with stage to Gainesville.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

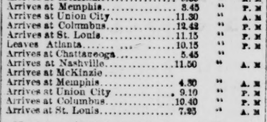
SAW MILLS,

Also Stationary and Portable

Steam Engines, &c.

No. 5 Schroeder Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.



☞ *Send for Catalogues and Price-Lists.*

july21-d1y

GRANTVILLE, GA., April 7, 1871.

Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta, Ga:

We have just marked the Crockery, etc. We are pleased with the bill. Allow us to congratulate you on securing such a good packer—scarcely a piece broken.

Fill the order for Cutlery at lowest prices.

Truly yours,

GARRETT & ZELLERS.

500 Crates

Assorted Granite, etc.,

Ware exactly suited to wants of

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Our Own Importation,

IN

ORIGINAL PACKAGE,

contain no

High-Priced Dishes,

OR

UNSALEABLE GOODS.

sell for not CASH for $20 per Crate.

apr6-d2w

Railroads.

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta,

TO

Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

The Accommodations on this Line cannot be Surpassed

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON

ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA

BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at

MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA.

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
Jan24—d6m

SPRING VILLA

FISH NURSERY.

HAVING arranged with MR. WILLIAM GESNER to supervise the whole matter of propagating, packing and transporting eggs and adult or fry fish. Orders addressed to him at Youngsboro, Lee county, Alabama, will be promptly filled in any or all of the following varieties, with a guarantee of their genuiness, and instructions in hatching or raising them:

Trout, Bream, Perch, in all their varieties, Dace, and Red Horse.

apr15-d6m WM. PENN YONGE.

NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER!

SCHEETZ'S

CELEBRATED

BITTER CORDIAL!

WHOLESALE DEPOT,

Northwest Cor. Fifth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

JACOB SCHEETZ, Sole Prop'r

IT is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infant or adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prompt, and speedy remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, etc. For Chills and Fevers of all kinds, it is far better and safer than quinine, without any of its pernicious effects. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digester of food, and will counteract the effects of liquor in a few minutes. As an indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append a few of the many certificates in our possession.

CUMBERLAND IRON WORKS, TENN., October 12th, 1869.

Jacob Scheetz, M. D.—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have been having the chills for the last twelve months. I tried all medicines recommended to me for the disease, without receiving any benefit. Having heard Scheetz's Bitters highly spoken of, I procured a bottle, and finding some relief, I continued it until I am happy to say that I am completely well. I not only consider the Bitters a sovereign remedy for chills, but I believe, it a preventive, and cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted.

Yours very truly, MOLLIE HART.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17th, 1868.

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have been intimately acquainted with Scheetz's Celebrated Bitter Cordial for the past four years, and have seen its effects in Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, and all the various forms of general debility tending to decline, and from my knowledge of said Bitters, I have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best general remedy for the above diseases that is known. You may use this in any way you desire.

WM. CLARK, M. D.,
No. 816 Market St., and N. E. Cor. 6th and Callowhill.

Mr. Jacob Scheetz—Dear Sir: It affords me much pleasure to inform you that after suffering for fifteen months with Chills and Fever, I was induced to use your justly celebrated Bitter Cordial, which effected a permanent cure, only used one half pint last August, and had not a chill since. You are at liberty to use this as you please.

DANIEL GRICE,
426 Franklin St., Philadelphia.

January 15, 1869.
PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
mar29-d3m

Southern Terra Cotta Works.

THE undersigned are now prepared to make all kinds of Terra Cotta work of the most approved patterns and designs, such as

Chimney Tops,
Store and Drain Pipe,
Sewer and Water Pipe,
Fancy Brackets and Mouldings,
Window Caps and Ornaments of all kinds,
Flower Vases and Hanging Baskets,

Made to order and of the most approved patterns and designs. The undersigned will make it to the interest of all parties wishing articles in their line to call on them and encourage their new enterprise, and will guarantee to furnish such articles at lower rates than they can be obtained at any other manufactory in the Southern country. Samples to be seen at the store of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, where all information will be given. Factory on old Race Track, near Barracks.

P. FERLEGRINI,
E. GIORGI.

sept17—d1m

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

OFFICE MASTER TRANSPORTATION,
MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, GA., February 22, 1871.

ON and after Sunday, the 26th, instant, the following schedule for Passenger Trains will be observed on this road:

Day Passenger,
(Daily, Sundays excepted)

Leaves Macon	7 20	A M
Arrives Macon	11 30	A M
Leaves Atlanta	6 00	A M
Arrives Atlanta	3 32	P M

Night Passenger,
Daily.

Leaves Macon	5 25	P M
Arrives Macon	11 05	P M
Leaves Atlanta	3 28	P M
Arrives Atlanta	10 15	P M

The 11:30 A. M. trains make close connection at Macon for Savannah and all points in Florida. The 10:5 P. M. trains connect at Atlanta for Eastern and Western cities.

Day Passenger connects at Griffin with passenger train of Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad, and at Barnesville with passenger train of Upson County Railroad.

H. W. BRONSON, M. T.

W. F. CLARK, G. P. A.
feb26-d1f

ATLANTA
AND
Dahlonega Stage

LEAVES ATLANTA EVERY

Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returns

Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays.

Passengers wishing to travel by this route can secure tickets at Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co.'s Drug Store, near The Kimball House. jan15—d1f

BILL-HEADS, LABELS, LETTER-HEADS, AND in fact every variety of Mercantile Printing done at THE CONSTITUTION office with dispatch.

Ask for and Use Only

LIPPMAN'S

GREAT

German Bitters.

TRADE MARK.

As it is by far the best and purest preparation in the world for

DYSPEPSIA,
DEBILITY,
LOSS OF APPETITE.
WEAKNESS.

Want of Action of Liver,
Or Disordered Stomach,

A sure preventive for Fever and Ague, Bilious, Intermittent and Intermittent Fevers there are no bitters made that will compare with these in removing these distressing complaints.

The great charm of these Bitters is that whilst the roots and herbs of which they are composed contain wonderful tonic and invigorating properties, they are so carefully prepared, that those who have once tasted them, look upon this health-giving and delightful beverage as a daily necessity.

L

LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BITTERS

Are a medical cordial, possessing powerful alterative anti-bilious and invigorating properties, that can be taken by old or young, male or female, with beneficial results.

G

FOR FEMALES.

Lippman's Bitters are invaluable. They build up the system, bring health and bloom to the cheek of the invalid. As a remedy for nervous wakefulness, to which females are especially subject, they are fast superceding all other stimulants.

G

LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BITTERS

Are a cordial for the aged, and a sure protection against malarious diseases. Persons living in damp and malarious climates will find these Bitters a valuable remedy; a small dose taken occasionally, will prevent many days and perhaps weeks of sickness.

B

No License at all necessary to Sell these Bitters.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, New York, Sept. 5, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have suffered for years with Liver Complaint and consequent loss of appetite, but two or three bottles of your invaluable German Bitters has completely restored me to health. It is simply wonderful in its effects.

Respectfully yours, DAVID WHITE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Your Bitters have acted on me like magic. I was worse than a dead man, but two weeks ago I commenced to take your G. G. Bitters, and now I have a splendid appetite and can do the work of any two men about the farm.

Yours, gratefully, HENRY S. SMITH.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., May, 1870.

Messrs. Jacob Lippmon & Bro.:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby certify that I have examined and used in my practice "Lippman's Great German Bitters." I regard them as an admirable tonic and appetizer. Very respectfully,

J. W. POINDEXTER, M. D.

LIPPMAN'S

Great German Bitters,

Are sold by

DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS GENERALLY.

And are prepared in the Laboratory

—OF—

JACOB LIPPMAN & BRO.,

71 New Street, New York, and Market Square, Savannah, Georgia.

A. C. & B. F. WYLY, and WEST & EDWARDS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
Wholesale Agents.

Afflicted, Read This.

KAYTON'S OIL OF LIFE!!

This Great German Liniment is an almost infallible cure for

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Rheumatic
Pains in the
Back, Breast,
Sides or Joints,
Toothache,
Nervous Headache,
Earache, Sprains,
Bruises, Swellings,
Cuts, Insect Bites,
Burns, etc., etc.

This great remedy should be in every house. For Horses this remedy has no equal.

Ask the Druggist for Oil of Life

jan24—may15-d1y

☞ **Agents Wanted Everywhere.** ☜

G. G. EVANS & CO.,

GREAT ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE

GIFT BOOK ENTERPRISE,

17th Year of its Establishment,

806 Chestnut st., and 56 N. Eighth st., Philadelphia.

NEW BOOKS. NEW GIFTS, NEW ATTRACTIONS.

WE will send you any book published in the United States with a gift on the receipt of Publisher's price.

Order any book you may desire and it will be promptly forwarded with a gift.

Our New Imperial Classified Catalogue for 1871, just issued, being a complete Guide to every branch of American Literature, with index, sent free on receipt postage stamp. If you order Books not on our new Catalogue, please mention the name of the publisher.

☞ SEND FOR IT! SEND FOR IT!! ☜

apr12-d3m

WILCOXON

Manufacturing Company,

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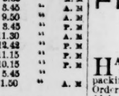

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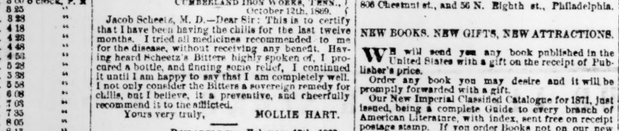

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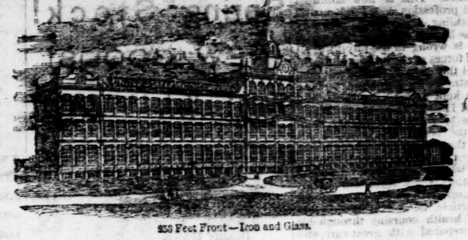

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